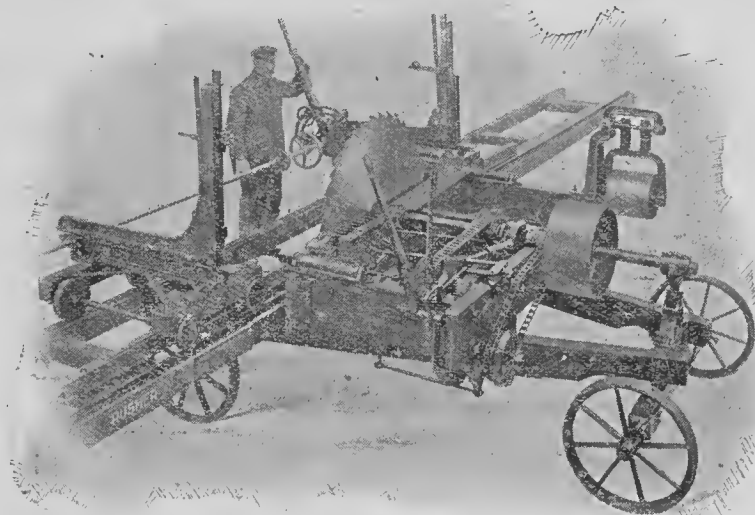


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A PORT HURON PORTABLE SAW MILL OUTFIT

Can be Set or Moved About as Easily as a Threshing Rig.

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*It will make money for its
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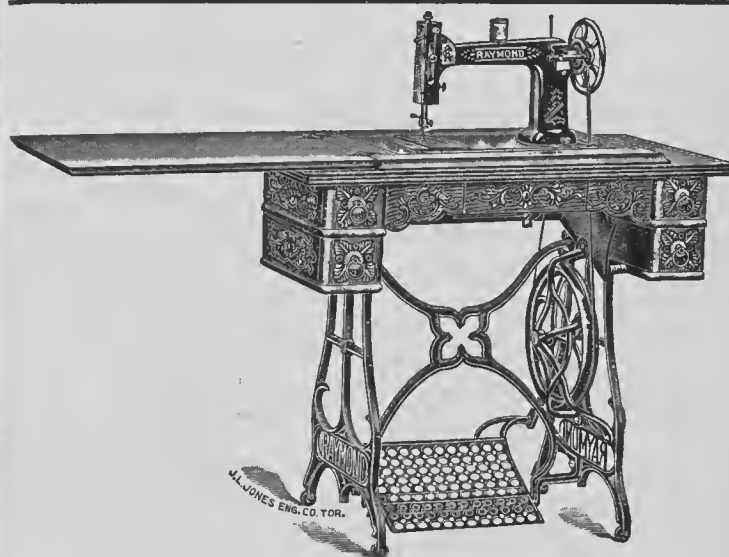
Only requires one application to thoroughly cleanse an animal of all kinds of lice and vermin. Used by many leading stockmen. Put up in convenient sizes: quarts at 75c., half-gallons at \$1.50, gallons at \$2.50.

We beg to refer you to Mr. Marples, of Deleau, as to its efficacy; he gets perfect satisfaction by its use.

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The Raymond SEWING MACHINE

The Raymond is taking the lead as a family sewing machine, which is proved by the increasing demand for them, **No better machine made.** It runs faster. It runs easier. The sewing machine that does not fail to stand a test.

Fitted with ball bearings makes it the lightest running, **Noiseless**—its bearings are so perfectly adjusted.

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The oldest sewing machine makers in Canada.

SLEIGHS and CUTTERS

Will in all probability be more in evidence for some months than farm machinery.

Many farmers have been too busy threshing to get their grain to market.

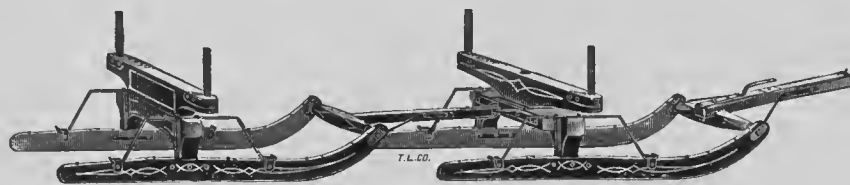
If in need of a set of Farm Sleighs why not get the best? We have a full line of

Bain Wagon Co.'s Bob Sleighs

WHICH HAVE NO EQUAL.

This year's crop will warrant many in indulging in more luxuries. A nice driving Cutter is always useful. We carry a fine assortment of

Wm. Gray & Son's Make, of Chatham



MASSEY-HARRIS CO. Ltd

WINNIPEG.

VOL. 21, No. 23
WHOLE No. 298

WINNIPEG, CANADA, DECEMBER 5, 1902.

\$1 a Year in
advance



—The Innisfail creamery will send an exhibit of its products to the great Japan exhibition.

—It is reported that 500 families from England expect to settle in the Battleford district next spring.

—Ten car loads of machinery have been shipped for the new sugar factory at Raymond, Southern Alberta.

—The new Minister of Marine, Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, favors the establishment of a naval school at Montreal.

—Enough whiskey is made in Kentucky every day to float a steamship—but, of course, it never gets a chance to do it.

—The irrigated area of the United States is 7,510,598 acres, of which Colorado contains 1,611,271 and California 1,446,119.

—The admission of Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona as states of the union is being discussed in the United States senate.

—The question of trusts will likely be pretty fully discussed and legislated on at the present session of the United States congress.

—The October land sales of the C. P. R. amounted to 270,616.23 acres for \$952,645.35. This is the heaviest month's sale in a period of over two years.

—The catch of seal on the Pacific coast this year shows that the sealing industry is declining, the catch not being half what it was two years ago.

—Farm property in Ontario is now valued at over one billion of dollars. This is the first time in the history of the province that it has reached this amount.

—The water power available on the Pacific slope for producing electric energy has been calculated to be equivalent to the combustion of three hundred million tons of coal a year.

—A farmer near Carnduff the other day had a misfortune. He had gone chicken shooting with a pony and cart. While manouevring for a good shot at the chicken his pony moved its head and got all there was in it.

—The earnings of the U. S. railways for the year ending June 20th last were \$3.091 per mile. The gross earnings were \$8.735 per mile and operating expenses \$5.645. This is an increase in net earnings over last year of \$51,395,422.

—The English language is to be systematically taught in Mexican schools, English being deemed as necessary as Spanish for commercial life. More

Mexican children than ever before are being sent to the United States for education.

—Bud Wilkinson, of the Lightfield Ranching Co., Roswell, Texas, writes Mr. Bray that his company will put 4,000 head of one and two-year-old steers on the range at Medicine Hat next spring. The company marketed 12,000 head of beef this year.

—Clergue is planning big things for the Soo and has already done wonders. His success and the evident mineral wealth of the country to the north of Sault Ste. Marie has attracted American capital, and now a new syndicate is preparing to outdo Clergue.

—Experiments lately carried on in Utah seem to show that beet roots will grow in paying quantities on land so badly affected with alkali as to be useless and not only do the beets grow well themselves, but they so improve the land in time, by removing the excessive salts, as to make it fit for other crops.

—A Regina butchering firm had on exhibition in their butcher shop recently

—The British government is loaning money at a low rate of interest to the Cunard line, besides a heavy subsidy, in order that this company may build ocean liners that will outclass the new big German greyhounds that have deprived Great Britain of the transatlantic record. A speed of 25 knots an hour is considered indispensable.

—At a recent meeting of the directors of the Canadian Forestry Association favorable consideration was given to a proposal to hold a summer meeting as well as the annual meeting at Ottawa in March. It was suggested that the first such meeting be held in the West. The matter of the publication of a paper wholly devoted to forestry interests is being considered.

—There is a combination of Chicago speculators negotiating for the settlement of several thousand American farmers in New Ontario. The Ontario government is expected to encourage the scheme by opening roads. There is a considerable stretch of forest wilderness in this new part of Ontario, but once that is cleared off by the lumbermen its value as farming land is not to be com-

girls present. One witness testified that it was quite in order to kiss his own partner, but beyond that point it was assault, and the judge agreed with him.

—Stradbroke, in Suffolk, England, has been the scene of a remarkable harvest feat. A farmer carted a field of wheat during the morning, threshed it in the afternoon, sold and delivered it to a local miller in the evening; the miller ran some through the mill, and within four-and-twenty hours of the wheat being taken from the field in which it had grown, he had sold flour that had been manufactured from it. Not so slow for the old land.

—If misery likes company, our readers may find consolation in the fact that the railway situation in Russia seems to be much worse than it is in this country. It is said that in one week 200,000 tons of grain were hopelessly sidetracked at Kieff, and the situation, so far as fruits and other perishable freight is concerned, is equally as bad as in grains. The passenger traffic has become so insufferably bad that Count Tolstoi is making a protest to the government.

—The whole of Canada was horrified at the unadulterated gall possessed by the railway officials, who have this country by the throat, when they recently began talking about an advance in freight rates. The howl of indignation and protest which went up let them see that such a move would meet with very strong disapproval; they therefore backed out, saying the suggestion was thrown out as a feeler to see how the country would take it. For a railroad that can pay a dividend of 8 per cent. on its watered stock, besides carrying over three millions to the good, and has more business offering it every day than it can find cars to handle, should be ashamed of itself to even think of advancing freight rates.

—Several of our western towns are undertaking to institute a system of monthly fairs similar to those held in most of the towns in the older countries and in the eastern provinces.

The idea commends itself as a good common-sense one, and as one likely to be of value, although no doubt it would be of more value to hold such market days each week rather than once a month. Farmers often desire to buy or sell single animals or small consignments of produce, and where a special day for the marketing of such offerings has been established the matter of ready buying and selling can be considerably facilitated. Then, too, if a series of these fairs can be properly arranged to cover adjacent towns, the regular dealers in stock, both importers and exporters, could easily be had in attendance.

In the early days of settlement the need for the establishment of market days was not so much felt, and in settling in this country we dropped the fair day out of our commercial arrangements, but it does not seem at all unlikely that the time for the establishment of such a system has come to many of our western towns. At any rate, this is a matter which we commend to the consideration of the town boards of trade.

Your Renewal Free for Three New Subscriptions

Would you like to have your subscription to The Nor'-West Farmer renewed for another year free of cost?

Well, we will tell you how it may be done.

Send us three new subscriptions together with \$3.00, accompanying the order with a request for a free renewal of your own subscription, and you will be marked up on our list for one year.

Renewals or changes from one member of a household to another member will not be counted on this offer: the three subscriptions must be from homes where The Nor'-West Farmer is not now taken.

The Western Home Monthly will also be sent to each subscriber.

This is a splendid chance to do a good turn to yourself, three of your neighbors and The Nor'-West Farmer all at the same time.

a carcass of beef weighing 950 pounds. The animal was a 4-year-old, and weighed 1,710 pounds. It had been raised and fed by H. Jansen, of McLean, Assa., and was one of a bunch of eight steers which were all about equal in weight and condition.

—The Pittsburg Steamship Co. have ordered two new vessels 550 ft. long, 58 ft. beam, and 30 ft. deep. These vessels will engage in the grain trade on the Great Lakes and will be capable of carrying 9,000 tons each. The Pittsburg Steamship Co. is controlled by the United States Steel Corporation. These vessels will ply between Duluth and Buffalo.

—Martial law was repealed throughout South Africa on November 19. The proclamation, however, announces that the authorities reserve the right to reimpose military rule in case of necessity. It provides for the expulsion of everyone considered dangerous to the peace of the country, and authorizes arrest, without warrant, of any one suspected of sedition.

pared with what can be had along the Saskatchewan Valley, most of it ready to put the plow in.

—Thos. Henderson, of Rabbit Hill, the pioneer beekeeper of the district, says that the flow of honey last summer was very short. There was a good flow for about two weeks just as the wet weather ceased and the dry weather began. During those two weeks Mr. Henderson extracted 1,500 pounds of honey. Then, although flowers were abundant, there was no more honey made.—Edmonton Bulletin.

—Pennymoor fair, in the southeast of Scotland, is the relic of a time now gone by when the spare sheep of the Cheviot Hills were annually sold to be driven across into England. The auction marts have done away with that primitive way of doing business, but the shepherds keep up the fair all the same for the sake of having a pleasant holiday. A rustic dance on the green sward of the muir is one of the principal attractions. After the last fair, held a few weeks ago, one of the dancers was fined by the county judge for trying to kiss too many of the



The Horse and His Rider.

There is more demand in this country for a man that can ride a binder, or mower, or sulky plow than for men who cut a good figure on a saddle horse. But the man who is an adept in horsemanship may give pointers to those who will never ride to hounds in the style of the English squire, and such a teacher has turned up in the person of F. S. Peer, a man well known in the Eastern States as a first-rate judge and importer of good horses. He has just published a book on riding to hounds.

In this book he speaks of the influence that may be effected on a colt even before it is born. Artificial characteristics, he believes, are developed chiefly during the period of gestation. He says:

"Anything you can do towards the education of the colt, through the dam, the better. The dam should be turned out as soon as possible after conception, and treated and fed in a way to relax her muscles; yet nothing better can happen to the unborn colt than to have its dam occasionally used in schooling green hunters, say once a week or so. The best and most natural hunters that I ever raised came from mares that had this identical training. The best driving horse I ever bred came from a mare that was occasionally driven while carrying her foal. While carrying her next colt by the same horse, the mare was never in harness, and the difference in the two colts as they grew up was so pronounced as to call my attention particularly to this subject. The first colt was a decided improvement on either sire or dam as to harness or road work, while the second one was barely up to and certainly not beyond them. The third colt by the same horse was a better roadster, but smaller than either the first or second, and I attributed this to my over-doing the matter in my desire to educate the third colt. The mare's muscles were not relaxed enough to give the colt proper room for development, and it never attained the size I believe it would otherwise have reached."

What is true for the driving horse is equally applicable to the every-day drafter. There are colts whose heredity makes them so easily trained for any kind of work that they need, in a sense, no breaking at all. "They have old heads on young shoulders," and their natural tractability is an important element in their cash value.

What the writer has to say about training a hunting horse is equally applicable to any kind of horse on a farm.

"In regard to schooling after birth, the main point is to win and keep the colt's confidence. Go gradually, never ask him to do nearly as much as you know he can. Above all, do nothing to impair the sensitiveness of his mouth. If it is necessary to punish him, take him to the stable and throw him; this does no harm, and nothing takes the conceit out of him so well. Never punish him when he is taking a lesson, especially when he is in the act of jumping. A colt, if he is whipped or spurred or injured or even made uncomfortable every time he jumps, associates the act of jumping with something that is going to hurt him, and refuses or rushes it, not from fear of the jump, but of the pain he expects to accompany it."

The Maritime Winter Fair will be held at Amherst, N.S., December 16-18. The fair last year was such a success that stockmen are taking hold of this one with much greater interest. New buildings capable of properly housing the fair and providing class rooms for lecture work will be ready for the show. We hope the day is not far away when a similar building will be built in the West.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

K. McIVOR, Roselea Farm, Virden, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Introducer and grower of Western Rye Grass. Being overstocked, I will offer for the next month some bulls, nine months to two years old, which should draw attention. Also two litters of Yorkshire pigs ready to wean. Come and see them. Farm one mile from station.

J. T. ELLIOTT, Live Stock Auctioneer, Bois-sevain, Man. Have been and am now booked for the best sales of high classed stock held in Manitoba. Thoroughly acquainted with individual merit and pedigree. Write me before claiming dates. Terms reasonable.

McPHERSON BROS., Calgary, Alta., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle and Draft Horses. Choice young bulls and well broken matched teams, 2800 to 3200. Correspondence solicited.

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshires, and Southdowns, Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty from the best strains in U. S.

JAS. GLENNIE, Longburn, Man., importer and Breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

A. R. DOUGLAS, Franklin, Man., breeder of large English Berkshire swine. Young stock for sale. Booking orders for spring pigs. Prices right.

WM. MAXWELL, Morpago, Man., breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. A few choice young Shorthorns, both sex, for sale. Correspondence solicited.

J. H. KINNEAR & SON, Souris, Man., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle. Baron's Pride, imp., herd bull. Eight young bulls for sale, also A1 B. P. Rock Cockerels.

GEORGE PLAYFAIR, Jr., Baldur, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Poland Chinas and Large English Berkshires. Two choice young bulls and swine of both sexes for sale.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. John Turner, Carrol, Man.

W. H. THOMPSON, East Selkirk, Manitoba. For sale—Several first-prize Cotswold, Oxford Down and Dorset Horned rams.

WM. M. CHAMPION, Reaburn, Man., Ayrshires and Berkshires. W. P. Rocks only fowl kept. Young stock for sale.

FINLAY McRAE, Brandon, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. An extra good stock bull and four bull calves for sale.

A. J. MORRISON, breeders of Shorthorns, Carman P.O., Homewood Station on St. Charles branch C.N.R.

H. L. McDIARMID, Headingly, Man., breeder of Berkshires, Tamworths and Yorkshires. Stock for sale.

S. W. PAISLEY, Live Stock Auctioneer by appointment to the North-West Government. Address for dates, Lacombe, Alta.

D. VAN VORIS, 486 Maryland Ave., Winnipeg. Breeder and importer prize Belgian Hares and Red Caps. Young stock for sale, \$2.00 pair.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., North Nation Mills, P.Q., importers and breeders of Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Man. (on Glen-boro Branch, C.P.R.) Breeder (Prize Tamworths). Large herd, all ages, both sex for sale.

J. VAN VEEN, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Lake View Ranch, File Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.

HENRY LAYCOCK, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Poland China Swine. A few choice sows with pig for sale. Prices satisfactory.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont., importers and breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

A. & J. CHAOBURN, Ralston, Man., breeders of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stallion rising 2 yrs. and young cattle, both sex.

JOHN LAWRENCE, Maple Grove Ranch, Maple Creek, N.W.T., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Saddle and General Purpose Horses.

JAMES O. BROOKS, Plum Coulee, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale.

A. CUMMING, Rosebank Farm, Lone Tree, Man., Polled Angus Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Both sex for sale. Write.

D. E. CORBETT, Swan Lake, Man., breeder of Shropshires. A few nice shearing rams and ram lambs; also ewes.

JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Assa., Polled Angus Cattle, Victoria's Queen mothers, Charmers, Mayflowers, etc.

W. HARVEY, Fairview Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle, Yorkshire Swine and Black Minorca Poultry.

R. J. PRITCHARD, Roland, Man., English Borks, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese. Young stock for sale.

JAS. J. STEWART, Gladstone, Man., breeder of Improved large English Yorkshires. Prices reasonable.

THOS. MCCARTNEY, Longburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

E. MICHENER, Red Deer, Alberta, breeder of Ayrshire cattle. Stock for sale.

JAMES L. WANNOP, Creelford, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Bulls and heifers for sale.

HENRY JAMIESON, Red Deer, Alta., breeder of Jersey cattle. Young stock for sale.

W. V. EOWAROS, Maple Grove Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Jersey Cattle. Four young bulls for sale.

ALEX. STEVENSON, Brookside Farm, Killarney, Man. Shorthorn stock for sale.

GEO. GORON, Muirton Farm, Oak Lake, breeder of Shorthorns. Choice young stock.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Young bulls for sale.

A. BRADLEY, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Tamworths. Young pigs for sale.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicester. Stock for sale.

G. & W. BENNIE, Castleavery, Man., Short-horns and Clydes. Young stock for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man., Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young stock for sale.

S. WHITMAN, Souris, Man., breeder of Tamworth Swine. Young pigs for sale.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

WM. J. MILLER, Solgirth, Man. Hereford Cattle.

GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Assa., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Stock for sale.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young Stock for sale.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Assa., breeder Polled Angus and Berkshires. Youngstock for sale.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshire Swine.

W. H. PHILLIPS, Keyes, Man., has fine pure-bred Berkshires always for sale.

O. I. C. SWINE, A. E. Thompson, Wakopa, Manitoba.

J. M. MACFARLANE, Moose Jaw, Assa., breeder of Clydesdales.

ALEX WOOD, Souris, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

JOHN LOGAN, Murchison, Man., breeder of Shorthorns.

WANT, SALE, EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

For Sale—Team of good oxen, eight years old. Herbert Bing, Cailmount, Assa. 22-24

For Sale—A few pure bred Dorset Horn ewes, also one Dorset Horn ram. All very good sheep. John Williams, Melita, Man.

For Sale—Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, bred from imported stock. Prices right. Address W. S. Wilson, Holland, Man. 22-5

Wild Bronze Turkeys for Sale—Pairs \$4.50, trios \$6.25, gobblers \$2.50 each. Ready now. M. O. Routledge, Miami, Man.

Three Shorthorn Bulls for Sale—All rising two. Apply Foreman, Castle Farm, Teulon, Man. 22

Special Sale—Mammoth Bronze turkeys from stock of Wilding and Maw, crated free. Tom, \$2.00; hen, \$1.50. A. Guilbert, Letellier, Man. 22-1

For Sale—20 Shorthorns, choice bred bulls, cows, and heifers in calf, herd bull, sired by Gradsman (imported). Wm. King, Oakley Stock Farm, Fork River, Dauphin, Manitoba.

For Sale—A few of those utility Barred Rock cockerels left at \$1.00 each. Only one breed kept. Address A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 23

Collie Pups—Pure bred, sable with white markings; stag hounds, fox terriers, etc. White Rock cockerels and pullets. James A. Macdonald, Wapella, Assa. 23

Wild Bronze Turkeys—Originally from Pennsylvania. Young gobblers \$2.00 each, hens \$1.50 each. Send early and get first pick. Mrs. A. Fraser, Miami, Man. 23-2

For Sale—Standard-bred stallion, large, handsome, breeding very best. A bargain for quick sale. C. M. Coote, Deloraine, Man. 23-24

For Sale—20 head of horses from three to five years old, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs., at \$125 each in car lot, also load of young mules, same figure. F. C. Miller, Mitchellville, Iowa. 23-1

Wanted—A single man at once, for a year, thoroughly experienced in farm work. Wages \$200 for good man. Apply to C. Webster, Two Creeks, Man. 23-24

Brome Grass Seed for Sale—12 1/2 cents per hundred pounds. Less than 100 lbs. 15 cents, bags free, guarantee no noxious weeds. A. J. Putland, Riversdale, Assa. 23-2

For Sale—One pair R. C. B. Minorcas, 1901 hatch; one trio R. C. B. Minorcas, 1902 hatch; one pair B. R. Game Bantams; one L. Brahma cock, pair or trio 1901 hatch; all good birds. All correspondence answered promptly. Address Jes. Dixon, 379 Cumberland Ave., Winnipeg. 22-24

For Sale—Deerhound pups, well bred, five bitches, one dog, 8 weeks old, from my celebrated dog "General" and prize-winning bitch "Jess," \$25 each, F.O.B. Apply Dr O'Brien, Dominion City, Man. 21-24

For Sale—Brome grass seed delivered for \$9.00 per 100 lbs. I also have Improved Ligo-we oats, guaranteed pure, the best yielder I ever had. Wm. Clements, Fairmede, Assa. 23-2

For Sale, Cheap for Cash—One improved U.S. cream separator, No. 7, as good as new. The best make on the market. This is a snap for anyone wanting a separator. S. Percival, Greenway, Man.

For Sale—Two pure bred Yorkshires bears, farrowed last January, also one boar, three years old next April. These are extra well bred pigs and will go at a snap. Write quick to John Longmore, Holland, Man.

Situation on Farm—Wanted after Christ-mas, by youth of 18; only slight experience, but strong and willing; references. A. Mar-joram, 1 Albert Mansions, Northumberland St., London W., England. 23

For Sale—Waverley oats, fresh from the Old Country, white, thin hull, stiff straw, and good yielders. Can supply seed at 60 cents per bushel. John E. May, Stratclair, Man. 22-1

For Sale—Well established implement trade, full stock of best quality machines carried, large new warehouse, in one of the best agricultural centres of the province. For full particulars address Dealer, care Nor-west Farmer, Winnipeg.

Splendid Chance just now for men to learn barber trade. Growing demand for school graduates. Steady practice, qualified teachers, etc., board provided, tools presented. Write to-day. Catalogue and comb free. Moler Barber College, Minneapolis, Minn.

Canvassers immediately, to go South for the winter; car fare advanced reliable men; permanent, stable, exceedingly satisfactory. new low-priced, novel necessity; mention age and reference. Belmar Mfg. Co., Canton, Pa. 23-1

For Sale—Fine pure bred White Wyandotte cockerels, celebrated Knapp strain direct, from \$1.00 to \$1.50. Also a pure bred fox terrier, female, beautifully marked, two years, good house-dog and very game, \$10.00. Mrs. Maitby, Manor, Assa. 23

Wanted in the Spring—By a young man in England, single, with good experience and references—a situation on a cattle or horse ranch near Calgary. Apply to W. G. Barker, 89 Chester Road, Southport, England.

Wanted—In every municipality in Manitoba and Northwest, a resident farmer to sell our teas to consumers in his own district. If you are interested, write for information. East India Tea Co., 559 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man. 18-23

For Sale or Exchange—For western range horses, an imported registered Clyde stallion, heavy, quiet, very sure; also Standard registered pacing stallion, untrained, but can pace very fast, no hoppers or boots, very quiet single or double. Apply to Box 19, Dauphin, Man. 22-23

Wanted—Smart salesman to sell nursery stock in every district in Canada. Terms liberal. Anyone earning less than \$1,000 a year should write us for terms. Special inducement to men who can spend part of time at the business. Apply now. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

Quarter Section—Nine miles from Hargrave, six from Minota, 90 acres under cultivation, 20 fenced, balance hay and pasture. \$800 worth of grain on it this year. Buildings, fence and well. Price, \$1,200, \$200 down, balance in annual instalments. For further particulars apply to James Morton, Two Creeks, Man.

Club Wheat for Sale—A quantity of this early variety 75 cents per bushel f.o.b. Manitou, sacks extra. The average time of maturity of this wheat for the past eight years has been 104.6 days, while Bedford's report (1895) for red and white Fyfe for five years gives an average of 120 days ripening. Write to R. N. Lea (Fairbrook), Manitou, Man. 23-4

Farm for Sale—Half section, E. 1/4 16, 1/4, 13w1, well fenced, two good wells; 50 acres pasture, remainder under cultivation; free from weeds; 30 bushels wheat, 70 bushels oats, 70 bushels barley per acre this year. Price \$6,600, \$1,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser. Owner is retiring from farming. Alex. Cameron, Box 1, Cypress River, Man. 22-4

For Sale—\$1.00 each. Two hundred pure bred chickens, White and Barred Rocks, White and Brown Leghorns, Wyandottes, Game Bantams. A few Buff Orpingtons at \$2.00 each. Also Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Guinea and Pea Fowls, Golden Pheasants, Fancy Pigeons, Rough Necks, Fantails, Homers, Canary Birds. New band-power bone cutter, sell or exchange for larger one. 150 tons good hay at stacks or on cars. Apply to A. Guilbert, Letellier, Man.

WANTED Reliable Men in every locality throughout Canada to introduce our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places, also distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary \$60.00 per month and expenses, not to exceed \$2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, honest, reliable men. No experience needful. Write for full particulars.

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MEDICINE HAT RANCHERS INSPECTING ANIMALS PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF TERRITORIAL SWINE SALE, 1902.

Should our Cattle "Shrink."

By F. G. Forster, *Medicine Hat, Assa.*

Why should the ranchers, the live stock producers, submit to a "shrink" on their beef cattle? The grain producer does not submit to a shrink on his grain. If he has 1,500 pounds of grain he gets paid for it. If the cattleman had 1,500 pounds of beef this year, he got paid for it, less 5 per cent. for shrink. The shipping season is pretty much over, and the discussion we will enter into and invite on this subject can have no effect upon this season's business. It may, however, bring the ranchers to a different way of dealing next year.

Most of the cattle sold here this year were sold at so much per pound, live weight, less a reduction of 5 per cent. for shrinkage. In former years cattle sold by weight were subjected to a 10 to 15 hours' shrink in the stockyards.

It is certain, and any rancher who studies the markets for himself can see it, that the stockmen this year did not get anything like the price their cattle should have brought, taking both the Chicago and Old Country markets into consideration. The buyer has made a good fat thing out of it this year. We have seen hundreds of steers, bought at 3½c. per pound, turned over at the stockyards to exporters at a fraction of a cent per pound increase, practically never handled by the buyer, yet producing him a handsome profit. Of course, that's his business.

The shrinkage, at the prices we are paid for our stock, seems simply another way of taking profits out of the producer. We personally know what the shrinkage means under both systems. It is a hardship to the rancher who trails his cattle many miles to the shipping point, where they arrive after being off their feed and ranch for probably a day or two or three days, and then have to submit to a reduction of 5 per cent. on their weights for shrinkage. Early in November, 1900, we had an experience of the 10-hour shrink. Cattle were corralled in the stockyards, where the C.P.R. have not the conveniences or accommodation for such coralling in large numbers. The cattle were huddled like sardines in a box in small pens. Put in the yards about dark, they were to have been weighed at daylight. Before the animals got on the scales it was eleven o'clock. The morning was frosty. When we approached the stockyards, it, from a distance, looked as if the place was afire, a great cloud of mist arising from the yards. On arrival you found your cattle were shrinking all right, melting away. Closely packed in pens, they were milling round, agitated, excited, and sweating wet, the cloud of supposed smoke

being the heat thrown off from the shrinking stock. The conditions were such that the buyer did not get his cattle in nice shape. Added to this shrinking and sweating process was a chilling railway ride of some hours. We did not think, under these circumstances the buyer got what he was after—nice beef. The animals were different, dejected creatures to what had been delivered at the stockyards the day previous. They were shipped in shameful condition rather than as prime beef. The producer had to be contented with the weights after 17 hours of "shrinking."

Under such a process it is hard to estimate just what a prime beef animal would decrease in weight. The 5 per cent. shrink allows for better handling of the animals, provided the railway company have the cars on hand to ship. A rancher is asked to have his stock at the point of shipping at a certain date. He generally has them there, and by careful handling, in as good condition as possible, knowing that they are sold subject to this 5 per cent. reduction. If he is in luck he gets his animals right on the scales and weighed. Probably, however, he is told that the cars are not at the yards yet, and he is asked to "hold" his cattle, bunched up and close herded, on the dry picking in the neighborhood

of the stockyards. All this means loss to him, while the shipper has a reasonable excuse and puts the blame for the delay on the railway people—and they have earned it, too, several times this season.

This 5 per cent. shrink is too much. It is a question whether or not the buyer should not buy the beef as delivered. The trim, fat, lively, healthy animal which the rancher delivers at the stockyards has this year been an animal fit for all markets, nicely finished and in good condition, and, turned off in this shape, this is what the rancher should be paid for—the product as he delivers it.

The shrink amounts to money. The figures of a couple of shipments will illustrate. Twenty export steers shipped early in September: Gross weight, 27,780 pounds, average weight 1,389, 5% shrink on 1,389 pounds, or one animal in twenty for shrink; at the prices paid, a loss to the producer of over \$47, and a gain to the buyer of a like amount; shipment of 82 steers in November; gross weight 102,450 pounds, average weight 1,249 pounds, shrink 5,122 pounds, or more than four animals of the shipment for shrink, or a loss of \$179.27 to the producer. These figures are right and illustrate the position we have accepted this season.

The point we desire to impress is whether or not the ranchers are satisfied with this way of selling, or do they think it can be improved. It is certainly a matter upon which they can think and upon which there is room for improvement.

It might be argued that if the shrink was done away with the buyers would regulate the price to suit the conditions. Of course that could be done, if old conditions continue to prevail upon these ranges. So far as getting rid of our product is concerned, we think the prospects are getting better, and that in future more buyers and more interests will be represented in the sale of cattle upon our ranges. Beef the world over is in demand. Supplies seem to be more limited.

This season, with the prices ruling, the beef on our ranges has been pretty well cleared up. Much of it has gone for export, as export prices were good all season. This would indicate that dealers who supply the home and adjacent markets have not extremely large supplies. Conditions last winter and early spring demonstrated that wholesale beef handlers, who had fixed the 1901 prices where the ranchers would not sell and preferred to hold their beef over, had underestimated the demand for beef and had not put in proper supplies and had to get on the ranges and pay first-class prices for live beef in the early season, beef they could have had at a fair price the previous summer had they been willing to pay for it.

Last year's business demonstrated also that the ranchers were circumstanced so that they could hold onto their beef until a decent price was offered. It may be well taken, too, that next season there will be a demand for our cattle from other quarters, and that the business will be in better shape both as regards markets and transportation. And there are other things in prospect in the Western Canadian live stock world which means much for the live stock producers.

Active demand for ranch products will make the rancher a trifle more discriminating in the class of bargain he will drive next year. If in the season of 1901 he was in a position to "call down" an unwarranted market condition which was put upon him by the buyers, he may next season be able to make a sale on terms which will cut out this "shrink" business, and get him a price for what he sells.

The change is worth seeking, and we are mistaken if it does not mean money to the man who should, but often does not, get it—the producer. Now-a-days, in many lines of business, it seems that the producer is just the creator of something out of which the handlers and spec-



NATURE'S SHADE UTILIZED FOR LIVE STOCK AT MOOSOMIN FAIR, 1902.

ulators and the dealers get the big end, with mighty little work and corresponding risk.

We may be wrong in the views we have taken, from some stand points—(but we are satisfied they are right ourselves)—and in putting them before the ranchers we invite discussion on the subject, and careful consideration.—
Medicine Hat News.

The Customs Seizure of Cattle.

The action of the executive committee of the Western Stock Growers' Association in condemning the action of the customs officers in seizing American cattle at Coutts has not met with the approval of the executive committee of the Medicine Hat Stock Growers' Association. At a meeting held there on Nov. 22nd the action of the customs authorities in seizing the cattle was upheld. The following resolutions were passed:—

Whereas, the cattle ranges of Northern Montana and Western Assiniboia are separated only by an imaginary line, the 49th parallel, and as large herds of American cattle have for years been allowed to trespass on the Canadian ranges; and

Whereas, a large number of cattle brands are duplicated on both sides of the boundary line, and as American round-up parties conduct their operations on Canadian territory without reporting to the authorities or having stock inspected for brands; and

Whereas, the Medicine Hat Stock Growers' Association has for years been urging upon the government the necessity of controlling the action of American round-up parties on their incursions into Canadian territory;

Therefore, be it resolved, That in the matter of the recent seizure of American cattle on Canadian territory by a Canadian customs official for an infraction of the customs laws of Canada, the Medicine Hat Stock Growers' Association consider the action of the government in the matter to be justifiable, and the proper procedure, as the cattle in question were not estrays, but had been in the Northwest Territories for various lengths of time, and were in the act of being removed from the Canadian ranges, where they had been fattened, to the State of Montana, for the purpose of being shipped to an American market.

Further, that in the opinion of this association the government should enact such regulations which would enforce the people in the cattle business in the affected district, and who enjoy the benefit of Canadian ranges and Canadian laws, to become actual settlers and citizens, so that their trading in and out would pass through Canadian channels;

And further, this association considers that American stockmen should not be allowed to take cattle across the boundary line from Canada to the United States (supposed estrays or otherwise) without reporting to the proper authorities and having such cattle inspected and the number, sex and brands thereon reported to the Stock Growers' Association of Medicine Hat.

The question of inter-provincial trade in stocker cattle with Ontario was discussed, also the arrangement made with A. P. Westervelt, secretary of the Dominion Live Stock Associations, about getting stockers in the East. The secretary was instructed to inform all the members of the arrangement made for getting stocker cattle.

It was also decided to ask the C.P.R. to abolish the fee of 5 cents a head for weighing cattle. Another resolution was passed, putting on record the association's disapproval of the practice of making deductions in the weight of cattle for shrinkage.

The matter of incorporation was taken up, and it was decided to go on with it. President Finlay suggested the idea of the association joining with the agricultural society to make the cattle section of the show a successful one.

W. N. Crowell, Napinka, Man., writes, Nov. 28, 1902:—"I appreciate The Nor-West Farmer because it stands up for the right. I shall always support it so long as you stand firm and true."

A New Importing Stable at Brandon

Having been at the front in Illinois for thirty years, I have decided to transfer a portion of my business to Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Have purchased a stable at Brandon and propose to keep it supplied with the best

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that my long experience enables me to select from stables of the most reliable breeders in England.

Come and inspect and criticize the shipment now at my stables in Brandon.

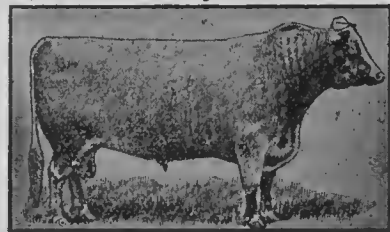
For full particulars, address me at

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GEO. E. BROWN

A few good reliable salesmen wanted.

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CYLEDSDALES—Two stallion colts, 9 mos. and 18 mos., for sale.
SHORTHORNS—Herd headed by Judge and Sittytown Hero 7th, sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg, 1900 and 1901.
AYRSHIRES—Of best quality, headed by Surprise of Burnside, sweepstakes bull in Manitoba for 3 years.
Young stock of both breeds for sale. Prices and quality right.
BERKSHIRES—Headed by unbeaten boar Victor and Black Chief.
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Orders booked now for Spring Pigs.
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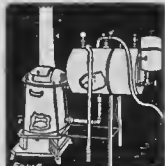
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Is complete and quite superior to anything in the country.

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Permanent Branch Stable at Brandon, Man. Jas. Smith, Mgr.

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HOG AND POULTRY HOUSE HEATERS, AND
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I have a choice young Bull for sale which I bought with dam at Walter Lynch's sale in June. A few choice young Pigs from 6 to 8 months old, of both sexes, for sale.

J. A. FRASER, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

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Bulls all sold. Are offering a few good cows and heifers for a short time to come.

D. HYSOP & SON, Box 103,
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SHORTHORNS

Cows, heifers and bulls sired by Aberdeen 2nd and imported Banks o'Don for sale now.



A QUICK, SHARP CUT
hurts much less than a bruise, crush or tear. Done with the **DEHORNING KEYSTONE KNIFE**

is the safest, quick, sharp cut. Cuts from four sides at once. Cannot crush, bruise or tear. Most humane method of dehorning known. Took highest award World's Fair. Write for free circulars before buying.
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TERMS EASY.

H. R. KEYES, Keyes, Man.

A number of remarkably fine young

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

(No sows bred or fit to breed.)

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS
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They will satisfy any reasonable person.

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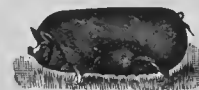
ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE



Bull and heifers of all ages for sale. 800 head to select from. Farm 8 miles from Deloan and 10 miles from Oak Lake.

JAS. D. MCGREGOR,
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Are still to the front. A few good young sows fit to breed, at right prices. Write or call and see them. Visitors welcome.

JOSEPH LAIDLER, Neepawa, Man.

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A choice herd sired by such

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Goldsmith } All Sweep-
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Young stock for sale.

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P. TALBOT & SON, Lacombe, Alta.

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Head of Herd: CRIMSON CHIEF—24057—

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SHORTHORNS.

For Sale—Four choice young bulls sired by Calithness Yet; yearling heifers by Sir Colin Campbell; cows in calf. All at reasonable prices. Write to

W. E. Paull, Killarney, Man.



FOR SALE

The imported bull, Sir Colin Campbell, 2nd prize aged bull at 1st last Winnipeg Industrial; Royal Campbell, rising two years, and two under a year.

Apply to **R. MOLENNAN,**

Lakeside Stock Farm, Holmfild P.O., Man.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

Early Castration.*By A. S. Alexander, V.S., Evanston, Ill.*

We understand that in some parts of the country owners of colts are having them castrated as weanlings or even when suckling their dams. They claim that by thus early castrating their stock there is no loss from the operation and an improvement in the animals operated upon. This alleged improvement consists in docility and early maturity, but nothing is said regarding masculinity and muscularity.

We protest earnestly against this practice, for to our mind it is based upon error. The colt cut as a sucker can never be expected to develop as strong a body as the colt left entire until two years of age. He is liable to have small bones, weak muscles and a stunted frame, and besides this his head is effeminate and weak-looking. In other words, his appearance corresponds to that of a steer compared to that of a bull. In the latter animal the effects of castration are more markedly apparent than in the horse, but the same truth holds good with both—they are almost equally changed in appearance by the effects of the castrating knife.

With colts it is, in our opinion, advisable to strike, if possible, a happy medium between the lordly crest of the mature stallion and the more effeminate neck of the gelding. If the colt is cut too soon the whole appearance is too weak looking; if, on the other hand, it be delayed too long, the horse is a "stag" and altogether too thick in the throatlatch, and will also be apt to tease mares and prove vicious or uncontrollable under exciting circumstances.

In order to retain a sufficiency of masculinity with its corresponding appearance, we think that colts should be cut not earlier or later than two years of age, and if the operation be properly performed, there is very little danger at this age. By that time of life the colt has made rapid development and is strong and lusty, but has not yet acquired the crest and thick throatlatch of the mature horse. There is just sufficient of the "he" look about the two-year-old to make him a good gelding, and he should now be altered or he will become troublesome.

With cattle it is different altogether. The steer is to be kept for fattening and not for work. His appearance is better to be effeminate, in that it indicates quietude of disposition that will make the feeding process an easy and satisfactory one. The bull calf should be cut early, with this idea in view, for, unlike the horse, he develops very fast and will soon acquire all the characteristics of a mature bull, and if cut late will be regarded with suspicion when he goes to market, for buyers will be apt to think that he was very recently "bull beef." Such animals do not bring the price of the early-altered one or of the spayed heifer, which is now-a-days sold for practically the same price as the fattened and early-matured steer of the finest quality and finish.

With cattle, sheep and swine there is another good reason for castrating very young, and that is that the operation, if delayed, might lead to loss of calf, lamb or pig flesh, and every feeder knows that this early growth is most difficult to regain if once lost. Lambs should be castrated at fifteen days' old, calves at one month to six weeks; pigs at one month, and colts, as advised above, at two years of age.

Further, it may be added that they should be operated upon when the weather is favorable, without waiting for the signs of the zodiac to be auspicious. Neither is it important to have the work done when the moon is dark, or any foolishness of that sort. An apology may be necessary for mentioning these things here, but many of our intelligent readers would be surprised to learn how common is the belief in such superstitions, even in this day of education and enlightenment. It is no superstition, however, that good luck attends cleanly methods of castration and use of instruments that have been disinfected. It is not a wrong sign that causes loss, but when investi-

gation is made we usually find that the operator is himself to blame for the mortality. For instance, we know of a man who castrated a colt suffering from distemper and then castrated a number of healthy colts, all of which died eventually from blood-poisoning, not because the sign of the zodiac was in the crab instead of the scorpion, but because tainted instruments and hands spread the germs of disease.—Live Stock Journal.

Foot and Mouth Disease in New England.

The recently reported outbreak of foot and mouth disease in some of the New England States is justly regarded by the U. S. Minister of Agriculture as a very serious menace to adjacent States. He has also prohibited the export of all live stock from the port of Boston, as this might lead to complications both at home and abroad. The British government has also taken alarm and warned shippers that cattle from New England ports would not be allowed entrance to British ports. Canadian cattle going in bond through these States would also be barred out. The last shipment of live cattle from Boston took place on November 30th. Just where and how the trouble started is not yet generally

known, but the disease is known to be very infectious, and every effort will be made by the American authorities to prevent the disease getting outside its present limits, within which special efforts will be made to have it stamped out. The last outbreak in England cost a very large sum of money to stamp out, as our American friends will find out.

If not stamped out before next spring, Canadian cattle interests will likely be affected, as many cattle are shipped via Portland, Maine. The Canadian quarantine officers have been notified that no importation of cattle from the affected States may enter Canada. All cattle cars coming in from these States must be thoroughly disinfected at the boundary. Every effort will be made to keep the disease out of Canada.

The Minister of Agriculture has made inquiry of the British Board of Agriculture if Canadian cattle will be allowed to cross the State of Maine to ship at Portland, the G. T. R. winter terminus. If so, under what conditions. Pending an answer to this by the Imperial authorities the shipping of Canadian cattle to Portland and to St. John's, N. B., by the C.P.R., which cuts through the corner of Maine, has been prohibited. Any shipments that there are to go forward will have to go by the I. C. R. to St. John or Halifax.

We are sorry to learn that H. A. Mullins has been unfortunate in being caught in this quarantine. He has 600 head of western cattle at Boston, which he will not be allowed to ship. He visited Ottawa asking the assistance of the Department of Agriculture, but as the cattle are held by the U. S. government they could do nothing. He will have to slaughter them and forward the carcasses to England. This will mean a heavy loss to him. Western cattlemen will be sorry to learn of his loss.

The steps taken by the Minister of Agriculture to protect Canadian live stock interests have been approved by Order-in-Council. Since the above was written word has been received from Lord Strathcona that the British government will not allow Canadian cattle to be bonded through Maine. The C. P. R. have protested against this, as the portion of the State of Maine that their line passes through is a lumbering district and there are no cattle there. This view of the case has been cabled to Lord Strathcona, but we doubt if it will meet with favor as the disease is

Fattening Range Cattle in Ontario.

We understand the government of the Northwest Territories has sent twenty-four steers of grade cattle to be exhibited at the Winter Fair to be held at Guelph, Ontario. After the fair is closed these steers will be fed in Ontario for six months, and then sent to the British market. The experiment is intended to find out if it will be profitable to feed this class of range cattle in Ontario. If such proves to be the case, Ontario farmers will be able to ship young cattle to the western prairies, and at the end of a year or two they can be shipped back again for final preparation for the market.

Argentine Cattle Admitted.

There was a big howl when the Argentine cattle were shut out of the British market some time ago and live cattle not allowed to land at all in Great Britain. Ever since all kinds of efforts have been made to have them admitted, but to no purpose. English interests in the Argentina have been steadily at work, however, and apparently they are going to be successful in securing re-



SHIRE STALLION, DIRECTOR 4TH (17939), IMPORTED AND OWNED BY GEO. E. BROWN, BRANDON, MAN.

Our illustration in this issue is a lifelike picture of one of Geo. E. Brown's fine Shire stallions to be seen now at his Brandon stables. He is a rich dapple brown, with immenss bone and muscle development, stands 16½ hands and weighs 1,925 pounds in good working condition. His conformation is perfect. He is the style of horse Mr. Brown recommends.

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spreading to new districts within the quarantined area.

This trouble will not affect western cattle, as they are all shipped out, but it is having a depressing effect on cattle values in the East. The disease is a very insidious one, and perhaps the most easily carried of all cattle diseases. Visitors to affected districts will carry it back with them. In this way experts expect that the result of this outbreak will result in the whole of the United States being prohibited from shipping cattle to Great Britain. For this reason the greatest anxiety prevails lest the disease spreads to Canada.

The short course in live stock judging at the Guelph college was so successful last winter that a pavilion is now being erected to accommodate these classes. The building will be of brick and have ample accommodation for an increased number of students. There will be a special runway for horses. The prospects are bright for a greatly increased attendance. It opens January 8th.

lief from this ruling, which has been such a hard blow to the shipment of live cattle from Argentina. The British Board of Agriculture has named the conditions under which Argentine cattle will be allowed to land in Britain. They are that Argentina shall adopt the British Diseases of Animal Act, inspect her own flocks, and prohibit moving of affected animals from districts in which they are located. This the Argentine government have decided to do and have so notified the British Board of Agriculture. It is expected this will mean the opening of the market to Argentine cattle in the course of a few months. If the doors are opened it will certainly have the effect of lowering values of Canadian and U. S. cattle, when landed on the British shore. If the Argentine cattle are allowed to land on the same footing as Canadian, then it is high time that some favor was shown Canadian cattle by the mother country.

It takes a warm shed and a nice bed for pigs to keep thrifty during the winter.

Percheron Stallions in the States.

There have been two sales of Percherons across the line recently at prices which help to explain why there is such a run of American dealers wanting to sell here. One was held by Hon. H. G. McMillan, Rock Rapids, Iowa, on Nov. 20th. There were buyers from several States. No less than 21 stallions and as many mares were offered. "The stallions especially made a good showing and experienced horsemen present said they had never seen a better lot offered at public sale." This is the fourth sale held by the same owner, and he is well liked. Some were 2½ to 3½ years old and sold at between \$325 and \$775. Four superior stallions, 3 to 6 years old, sold from \$920 to \$1,175.

L. C. Hodgson, Luverne, Minn., sold four stallions. There were plenty of buyers and prices were considered fair. Two 4-year-olds made \$1,100 and \$475. A 5-year-old made \$565.

These are figures made by regular and respectable dealers and may be taken as a fair index of the present value of good stallions meant for service in the spring of 1903. Where double and treble such prices are agreed on, as is the case here at present, either the horse is a miracle of quality or his buyers are miracles of simplicity.

Should Farmers Feed Cattle.

A visitor to the Winnipeg stockyards during the fall, when the range cattle are passing through, cannot but be impressed with the fine lot of cattle he sees. Still, a closer examination shows that there is quite a large number that are not fit to go on the old country market. These are culled out and disposed of by themselves. The fatter ones go to the butchers here or in the East. The poorer ones, i.e., those not fat enough or that have not attained sufficient growth, are left more or less in the dealers' hands. They are a class of animal that should spend six months in the feed yards of the farmers of Manitoba and the Territories, and then go on the market in early summer, when there is a scarcity of cattle and before the movement from the range begins.

This is a line of work we commend to farmers as winter work in connection with their wheat growing. The Ontario farmers are taking these feeders to fatten, why shouldn't western farmers do the same? Cattle of this kind do not require the same shelter that milch cows and growing stock do, and are therefore more easily handled.

A Horse's Sense of Smell.

A horse will leave musty hay untouched in his bin, however, hungry. He will not drink of water objectionable to his questioning sniff, or from a bucket which some odor makes offensive, however, thirsty. His intelligent nostril will widen, quiver, and query over the faintest bit offered by the fairest of hands, with coaxings that would make a mortal shut his eyes and swallow a mouthful at a gulp. A mare is never satisfied by either sight or whinny that her colt is really her own until she has a certified nasal proof of the fact. A blind horse, now living, will not allow the approach of any stranger without showing signs of anger, not safely to be disregarded. The distinction is evidently made by his sense of smell, and at a considerable distance. Blind horses, as a rule, will gallop wildly about a pasture without striking the surrounding fence. The sense of smell informs them of its proximity. Others will, when loosened from the stable, go direct to the gate or bars opened to their accustomed feeding grounds, and when desiring to return, after hours of careless wandering, will distinguish one outlet, and patiently await its opening.

John Blackwell, Michie, Man., writes, Nov. 29, 1902:—"I am well satisfied with The Nor'-West Farmer; it should be in every farm home."

Blood will tell



When an animal is all run down, has a rough coat and a tight hide, anyone knows that his blood is out of order. To keep an animal economically he must be in good health.

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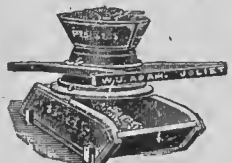
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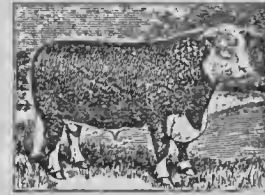
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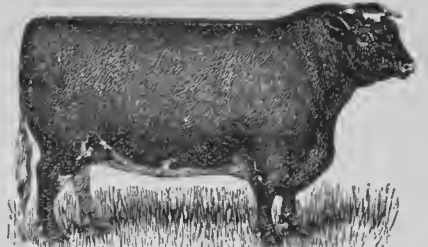
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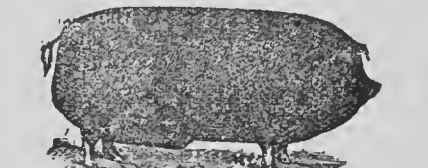
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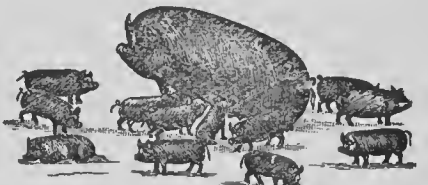
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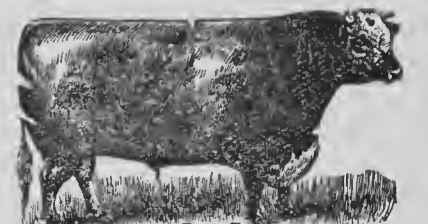


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The Live Stock Conventions.

At the recent meetings of the executives of the Live Stock Associations preliminary arrangements were made for the annual conventions. The first radical move was the decision to break away from bonspiel week. Hotel accommodation has always been at a premium at that time, and owing to the congested state of the hotels every day now, sleeping space will be hard to get this year. If the associations all stand together the attendance will be large enough to secure single fares for those attending.

The next step was to plan for a continuation of the demonstration work started last year, with the idea that it be continued for ten days to a week longer, making it really a school of stock judging. Competent teachers will be engaged so that such a school should prove of great value to every one who has time to take it in, and every one interested in live stock should plan to do so.

The dates have not been decided on as yet, but convention week will in all probability be the week beginning Feb. 17th. The demonstration work will go on every afternoon that week and probably the week following. Therefore those thinking of attending should plan accordingly. There is not likely to be any entrance or tuition fee—the only expense being railway fare and board.

The associations have also decided to increase the salary of the secretary and find him a permanent office, so that the associations may have what might be termed a home or headquarters.

This year's conventions will be the most instructive yet held. Plan to attend.

Experiments in Crossing Various Breeds of Swine.

Nearly every farmer is interested in cross-bred swine, and will therefore be interested in the work the Minnesota experiment station has been doing in breeding and feeding various cross-bred animals. This station has been carrying on an extensive series of feeding experiments with animals of the various breeds and crosses of the same. The results of these tests are given in Bulletin No. 73, of which we make the following summary:—

In the first experiment the general plan was to take hogs of certain breeds, grades and crosses at birth, and to rear them on their dams until weaning time. The dams were to be fed the same kind of food during the nursing period. The pigs were then to be fed on the same kind of food during successive periods and to be finally slaughtered at the station for the purposes of making comparison. The object of this experiment was to determine the capacity of the different breeds and crosses, under similar conditions as to feed and treatment, the relative cost of producing pork from swine of different breeds fed on a diet essentially nitrogenous, the relative cost of producing pork fed on a corn diet.

The following breeds and crosses were used: 1, Poland China; 2, Tamworth-Poland China cross; 3, second cross large improved Yorkshire on Berkshire; 4, third cross large improved Yorkshire on Berkshire; 5, Poland China, fed corn; 6, large improved Yorkshire-Poland China cross; 7, pure Tamworths; 8, pure large improved Yorkshires.

The food eaten was valued as follows: Shorts, \$10 per ton; corn, 22 cents per bushel; barley, 30 cents per bushel; field roots, 10 cents per 100 pounds; skim milk, 15 cents per 100 pounds; green feed, \$1 per ton. An allowance of 5 cents per 100 pounds must be made for grinding the corn and barley, and this is added to the cost of the feed consumed.

The cost of securing 100 pounds increase during the period covered by the experiment is as follows: Lot 1, \$2.52; lot 2, \$2.24; lot 3, \$2.17; lot 4, \$2.28; lot 5, \$2.31; lot 6, \$2.16; lot 7, \$2.01; lot 8, \$2.02. The gains made were very moderate, but are just as satisfactory for comparison. It will be noted that the pure Tamworths, lot 7, made the most economical gain. The pure improved



SCENE ON THE RANCH OF S. ARMSTRONG, DISLEY, ASSA.

Yorkshire, lot 8, were almost on a par with the Tamworths, there being only 1 cent difference in cost of producing 100 pounds of pork. Next to these come the Yorkshire-Poland China cross, lot 6, with the second cross of the Yorkshire and Berkshire, lot 3, about the same. Strange as it may seem to many hog raisers, the Poland Chinas, lot 1, stand highest in the cost of production. The experiment station calls attention to the fact that Poland China dams were essentially corn-reared. However, the dams of the Tamworth and Poland China crosses, lot 3, were of the same type.

In the second experiment an attempt was made to cover the same ground as in the first. However, there was a slight difference in the breeding of some of the animals, although they were mainly the same. There was also a slight difference in the kinds of green food given. This second experiment, as the first, began with the birth of the pigs and ended when they were 28 weeks old. In this test, the cost of increase was somewhat different. The large pure Yorkshires made the gains most cheaply. It will be remembered in the first experiment they stood second. The Tamworth-Poland China cross was next, and the third in cheapness of production was the Yorkshire-Poland China cross. The pure Poland China again stand highest in cost of production, as in the first experiment, and the next highest is the Yorkshire-Berkshire cross.

In summarizing these two tests, the station points out that it is not safe to draw conclusions from these experiments as to the cost of production from pigs fed on corn, as compared with those fed on a more nitrogenous diet. The experiments point to the fact that gains made by well-fed hogs increase with advancing age for several months after birth.

The experiments do not sustain the view that feeding will be less satisfactory with each succeeding cross of Yorkshire or Berkshire. The swine of the lard-producing type are not more cheaply grown up to the age of 196 days than swine of the bacon producing type. The tests point to the fact that pork can be more cheaply produced from the Yorkshire and Tamworth breeds than from the Poland China or strictly lard types. One test further shows that the crossing of the large improved Yorkshire and Tamworth boars upon Poland China sows produces animals which are vigorous, shapely, growthy. During the two years covered by the experiments, pork was produced after weaning time at an average cost for food of \$2.24½ per 100 pounds.

The Proper Temperature for the Cow Stable.

For many years practical farmers have come to the conclusion that feeding steers do better by being kept in an open yard with the protection of a tight board fence on the north and west sides, than when put in basement barns or ordinary stables. They have been told for the last twenty years that pine boards are cheaper than corn at 20 cents a bushel, and advised by many agricultural writers to stable all their cattle. We have never so advised them.

The reports of the experiment stations have demonstrated quite clearly that the farmers are right and that practice and science are once more together. We pointed out some weeks ago the reason why steers on full feed do not need the protection of a stable; namely, that the steer is burning up a whole lot of fuel in the shape of corn and hay in the production of beef, and that the digestion and assimilation of

this fuel develops more heat than the animal needs, and hence he is really much more comfortable on dry, even frozen ground well bedded, or in a well-bedded, open shed during a severe rain storm, than he would be in any kind of a stable that the farmer can construct. It is otherwise with the cattle that are being stocked through and insufficiently fed. These steers don't get enough feed to develop the amount of heat that they need and hence are in need of barn protection. In this case protection is valuable because it saves the use of corn for heating purposes. The animal that is fed enough to make a pound a day will not suffer in the open air in the latitude of Iowa, when there is no rain falling or blizzard blowing. He should have a tight board fence, and the shelter of a grove and some kind of shed protection during heavy rains or storms. We regard this question as settled both by science and by practice.

The question now arises: How about the dairy cow? Does she need to be stabled and kept warm? Dairymen have always told us that we can't expect any flow of milk from a cow that is shivering, in which they are exactly right. But will the cow that is fed, as all cows ought to be fed, pretty nearly up to the measure of their capacity for milk production, need as close stables as we are in the habit of giving them? We are free to say that we don't believe they do. The poorly fed animal doesn't develop much heat, and if the farmer will not feed his dairy cows properly, he may need to keep them in a warm stable; but if they are being fed to anything like the full measure of their production, they do not need at least as warm stables as many farmers are in the habit of giving them.

Professor Clinton Smith, of the Michigan Agricultural College, had the noted Holstein-Friesian cow, Rosa Bonheur, in a butter fat test. He kept her in a board stable, the thermometer outside being often 20 degrees below zero. He thought she needed warmer stabling, and to his surprise, she went back in her butter yield. Professor J. W. Decker, of the Ohio Dairy School, had a like experience with dairy cows, securing the best results in winter weather. We presume that the straw stack fed cow would give better results in the stable, but inasmuch as a large milker consumes about as much feed as a steer on full feed, we fail to see why she should have treatment very much different, except for the convenience and comfort of the milker and the comfort of the cow in case of severe storms. The whole point is this, if we are feeding cattle for beef or milk up to anywhere near their capacity, incidentally we are developing all the heat the cattle need. To put cattle of this kind in a poorly ventilated and very warm stable will almost invariably lead to bad results. If we are short of feed and cannot feed the cattle what their appetites demand, but are getting them through by hook or by crook, then it is better to use the best stabling possible in order to save the cost of the feed.—Wallace's Farmer.

It is a waste of feed to give all the hogs on the farm the same kind of food.

The Argentine Herd Book Society, which controls all the breed herd books, as in Canada, has announced that the Corporation has resolved only to inscribe in the Argentine Herd Book such animals as have pedigrees which, on both sides, trace at least to the year 1850. This absurdly stringent regulation will come in force on January 1st next.

Sanders Spencer, the well known English breeder of improved Yorkshire swine, said recently: "I have used many nine months' old boars and boars nine years old, and, so far as I was able to tell, the pigs by the age of the boars were not in the least affected by the age of the parents. The great secret in breeding plenty of really good pigs is to breed only from parents which have for many generations been bred for size, quality, and prolificacy. To obtain these points is, of course, difficult, but they are obtainable."



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J. A. S. MACMILLAN'S BIG SALE OF PURE-BRED STOCK



THAT WILL
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FEBRUARY 4, 1903

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P. O. BOX 483.

This will be the largest sale of Pedigreed Mares and Fillies ever offered by nure-served public auction in Manitoba, including many prize winners. Our aim has been to place before the public horses of size, quality and action combined with the best of breeding. Don't miss this sale. Every animal was sold at the last sale. See "Among the Breeders" for some of the stock advertised and many winners. Some choice stallions will also be offered, and special terms will be made to large parties or syndicates.

 **BRANDON, MAN.**

The Wool Outlook.

For many years the value of the wool clip has been very low and breeders had to look almost entirely to the value of the carcass for remuneration. This led many breeders to use sires of the coarser breeds, with the idea of producing a larger carcass. So far has this gone that to-day there is a scarcity of fine wool the world over. The reduction of the sixteen million sheep in Australia to only four million, through the awful drouth they have had, will have a stimulating effect on the price of wool. The production of fine wool in Argentina has also been reduced through the introduction of the coarser mutton breeds. The result of all this is that the price of fine wools is steadily advancing. A comparison of the prices paid for wool in Montana for the last two years shows an average advance of over 2c., while sometimes they have advanced as much as 4c. a pound. The general belief is that higher values will obtain for at least another year, if not longer.

The Grade Dairy Cow.

One of the oldest authorities on cow lore in the Eastern States is S. Hoxie. In a recent letter to Hoard's Dairyman he gives his experience in the breeding of grade dairy cows and closes with a strong recommendation to offer prizes for cross-bred cattle. If the breeding of such cattle were given, it would shed much light on the kind of crossing most likely to produce a useful dairy cow. He says: "About the year 1880 I was asked regarding the prudence of turning several pure-bred Jersey cows to a Holstein bull. I advised against doing so, on the ground that the larger animal ought not to be the top-cross. Since then I have learned that I held to an error.

"Later, I think in the same year, Mr. Knowlton, of Whitesboro, N. Y., turned a pure-bred Jersey cow to the bull above referred to. The terms of service were ten dollars, or the calf that resulted therefrom. In the spring following I received the calf—a heifer. I kept this heifer until she was past three years old and then sold her to a neighbor—a dairyman who was milking about twenty-five cows and has thus continued doing to the present time. He has repeatedly told me that she was the best cow he had owned for years. I well remember her appearance. She was symmetrical, of large size, with fine limbs and she carried a large udder of very soft texture. She was an exceedingly rich milker as well as a very large milker.

"Since then I have sought every opportunity in my reach to learn the effect of a cross between these two breeds. In no case have I discovered that the top-cross of the Holstein-Friesian on the Jersey fails of producing a good and symmetrical cow, but the top-cross of the Jersey on the Holstein-Friesian is not infrequently a failure.

The great mass of our dairymen will probably never breed pure-bred cattle of any kind. Our natives are of mixed blood. Generally they are of larger size than Jerseys and smaller than Holstein-Friesians. Since the discovery of my error, I have advocated that our agricultural societies ought to offer prizes for cross-bred cattle as educative of our dairymen in the principles of breeding. I have no doubt that exhibits of such cattle would be of almost untold value in this direction."

There is a lot to learn about cow-breeding yet. One of the best cows we know is out of a Jersey by a Shorthorn bull of milking ancestry; another of the same was out of an Ayrshire grade by a half-bred Holstein bull. She gives very rich milk.

The practical question naturally rising out of this record in crossing is how the process is to be carried on through a second and third generation. Given a real good cow of any cross, to what kind of dairy sire should she be next bred so as to secure something near the quality of the female parent? It is certain that, in many cases the principle of atavism, the tendency of all such crosses to revert

to the qualities of some prepotent progenitor, will assert itself. If, as in the case cited above, a pure-bred Jersey or Ayrshire is of so little consequence as to be crossed to a Shorthorn of Holstein bull, the first cross may prove all that is wanted for plain milking value. But when a sire for herself or her female offspring is wanted, shall it be a pure-bred Shorthorn of milking strain or a Holstein, or a good grade bull from a true milking cross? We would say a pedigreed Shorthorn of milking type for all of this country. What do our dairy breeders think?

When straw is used for bedding it should be changed at least once a week.

The Smithfield Fat Stock Show in London, December 8 to 12, is the great event of the winter shows in all England.

Zambra, a California horse, has broken the 5-mile record, having made the distance in 12.24. The previous time was 12.30.

Shelters for swine should protect them from winds and moisture, for the hog is injured more by wet than by a moderately cool temperature.

The draft mares that do the farm work and raise a fine colt are the most valuable breeding stock, and farmers should give great attention to breed to the best pure-bred draft sires.

To grow a healthy, robust man the boy must have outdoor exercise, and no colt that is not given freedom to run and race between weaning and three or at least two years of age will in after life regain lost vigor.

The last shipment by H. A. Mullins of western cattle to Boston was stopped by the quarantine of the New England States for foot and mouth disease. Mr. Mullins has left to dispose of his cattle, after which he will go to England.

The young animal gives a larger profit than the old, because it grows and increases in weight rapidly when well fed. Stocker cattle put in to feed in the fall, especially calves, will give a handsome profit next spring. Generous feeding will pay well.

J. J. Ferguson, formerly of the Michigan agricultural college, and who addressed the live stock conventions here last winter, has been appointed manager of the stock department of the Swift Packing Co. He will have charge of the supply of stock food for the yards at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Paul.

The week of the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, Nov. 28 to Dec. 6, is fast becoming one of the most important to breeders in the U.S. The show is a live thing of itself, but advantage of the large attendance is taken to have combination sales, also to hold association annual meetings. Quite a number of meetings have been arranged for.

Our readers will remember that last year Robt. Beith, M.P., Bowmanville, Ont., won the grand challenge cup at the Madison Square Horse Show with the Hackney stallion, Robin Adair. He was afterwards sold to an American at a fancy figure. Mr. Beith then imported another horse from the old country, Gribthorpe Playmate, and with him again won the coveted cup, much to the chagrin of the American breeders. This surely is a feather in Canada's cap.

A writer in an English exchange says: "In order to cure a horse of the habit of kicking in the stall, I would recommend the following method: To one end of a piece of small rope tie a bag of hay or straw; fasten the other end of the rope above, so that the bag of straw will just reach his heels; now tie a piece of rope to the bag and hold it in your hand and stand about 10 feet away from the horse; now allow the bag to bump his heels. The horse will kick the bag until he will have discovered that it will not hurt him. This treatment will usually cure a horse of the habit of kicking in the stall."



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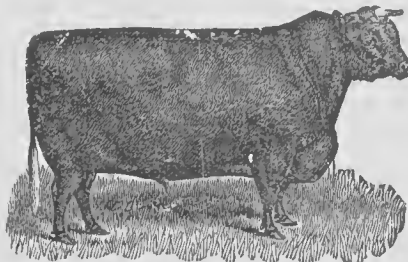
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5 Tamworth Boars, 7 Tamworth Sows, 3 Yorkshire Sows, March, and April farrow; 5 yearling Shorthorn Bulls, 10 Bull Calves, Cows and Heifers in calf, Heifer Calves. Correspondence solicited.

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One Berk. boar, one year old, \$25. August Yorkshire pigs.

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AMONG THE BREEDERS.

C. Hill, McLean, Assa., has purchased a two-year-old Shire stallion to stand for service in his district.

G. H. Greig, Secretary of the Live Stock Associations for Manitoba, is taking in the Chicago and Guelph fat stock shows.

O. H. Smith, of Buffalo Lake, shipped his beef cattle at Wetaskiwin in October. A cow and a heifer in his bunch weighed 3,390 lbs. after a drive of 75 miles.

Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis., who was paying a visit to his branch stables at Brandon, Man., returned home in time to take in the International at Chicago.

W. N. Crowell, Napinka, Man., writes, Nov. 28, 1902:—"I have received wonderful results from those two lines in the 'Breeder's' Directory of The Nor-West Farmer."

Messrs. R. C. Ward, L. R. Rix, E. Burke and Geo. Tanton, of Wetaskiwin, intend starting for Peace River in January. They are taking a bunch of cattis and a few horses with them.

J. F. Fisher, V.S., Brandon, Man., writes: "The sale of 130 head of grade cattle, the property of John Stott, on Nov. 20th, was a success in every particular, all the stock realizing good prices."

Jas. Glennie, Longburn, has sold his fine cow, Flosetta Teake, for show purposes, to G. W. Clemens, St. George, Ont. This grand old family of Holstein cattle is one of the best ever imported into Manitoba.

T. E. M. Banting, Banting, Man., whose advt. appears in this issue, writes: "My herd of Tamworths is large and well selected. I have six boars fit for service and a large number of young ones for sale."

J. A. Turner, of Calgary, recently sold four two-year-old and one three-year-old Clydesdales to Henry Smith, of High River, Alta. C. L. Christie, also of High River, purchased the mare, Princess Beatrice.

D. Van Voris, Winnipeg, who has been advertising Belgian hares in our columns, writes that he has had a good business in his line of pet stock. He says: "Thanks to the advertisement in The Nor-West Farmer, I am nearly sold out."

Geo. E. Brown, Aurora, Ill., called at The Farmer offices as he passed through to Brandon with a consignment of Shire horses, which are now for sale at his stables there. He desires to engage a few good salesmen for his Western Canada business.

Geo. Cartwright, the well known horseman of Russell, had a valuable horse smothered by the floor giving way and letting about 1,500 bushels of wheat into the stable. The other horses were rescued just in time to save a like misfortune happening to them.

John Isaac, Markham, Ont., reports having had his second importation of Shorthorns, for this season, landed safely in quarantine at Quebec. They were shipped from Glasgow on the 28th of October, on the S.S. Tritonia, of the Donaldson line. He also brings out one Clydesdale stallion.

G. H. Grundy, Virden, Man., writes: "My young stock are the best I have ever raised; my matings last spring proved to be a grand success. I have a choice lot of exhibition and breeding Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels and pullets. I am also offering a few snaps in breeding hens one and two years old."

Last spring it will be remembered that the International Stock Food Co. of Minneapolis lost the famous stallion at the head of their stud. They have just purchased the equally renowned and unbeaten pacer, Dan Patch, 1:59.4. He will be placed at the head of their stud for spring service. The price paid was \$60,000.

Jno. Wallace, of Cartwright, gave The Farmer a call the other day, and reports enquiries for Hereford stock very satisfactory. He has been able to sell all the stock he has had to offer, and has found enquiries for more animals than he could sell. He reports the sale of one yearling bull to J. E. Marples at \$300.

James Yuls has been engaged as manager of the large farm at East Selkirk of Sir Wm. Van Horne, and will enter upon his duties with the beginning of the new year. In the meantime he has, together with wife and family, gone East for Christmas. While away Mr. Yule will take in the Guelph Fat Stock Show, and will still further keep in touch with the live stock interests by visiting a few of his old breeder friends.

Wm. Kitson, Burnside, Man., writes:—"Would you kindly announce through The Nor-West Farmer that I have no Berkshire sows bred or fit to breed for sale. I am simply flooded with enquiries for that class of pigs, for which fact I hold you responsible. I have a number of fine, in fact, good young sows and boars a little over three months old, related, for sale, but no others at present."

The Farmer had a call from J. G. Barron, Carberry, recently. He has just completed his threshing, which amounts to from 34,000 to 35,000 bushels, of which about 11,000 was wheat, the rest being spelt, barley and oats. He has had a good all-round crop. Besides his own crop he has threshed about 70,000

bushels for other people. He made a change in his "ad.," and those wanting good Shorthorn bulls should see what he has to offer.

James Bray, Longburn, Man., has disposed of his Shorthorn stock bull, Masterpiece (23750), to A. W. Caswell, Neepawa, Man. Scottish Canadian (Imp.) is now at the head of Mr. Bray's herd. He has six young calves by Masterpiece, a most promising lot of youngsters. The stock have gone into winter quarters in fair condition. Some splendid W. P. Rock cockerels and pullets are to be seen at Oak Grove Farm this year, also Angora goats.

W. J. Lumsden, Hanlan, gave The Farmer a call recently. He reports an exceptional demand for his collie dogs. He has this year raised a lot of the new breed of fowls—the Buff Orpington. He is pleased with them. His cockerels, he says, are big, strong, lusty fellows that should please any buyer. His Silver Wyandottes he thinks are the best lot of chickens he ever raised, they are so even and well grown. Of a big batch, he says there is not a cull in them.

John S. Robson, of Manitou, Man., in sending us a change of advt., writes: "We have now about 140 head of all ages in our Shorthorn herd. There is something like 40 calves, and about half of these are bulls. The bulls are all for sale. I am also offering my stock bull, Royal Judge [29260]. He was awarded first place as a calf at Winnipeg and Brandon, and his sire and dam were both Winnipeg prize-winners. We are also offering to sell females of different ages."

Fred Northey, Holland, Man., has purchased a gasoline engine and chopper from Lurridge & Cooper, Winnipeg, and is having the outfit installed on his farm. As there have not yet been very many gasoline engines put up for farm use in this country, a number of the larger farmers will no doubt watch the venture with considerable interest. We understand Mr. Northey contemplates purchasing a Galloway bull with a view to trying a cross with his herd of Shorthorn grade females.

The Farmer had a call last week from J. H. Truman, of Whittlesea, England, a veteran horse breeder and importer. He has a farm in the Shire horse district and is thus closely posted in all that relates to this useful breed of horses. Realizing the value a branch in the U.S. would be to him, he established the Pioneer Stud Farm at Bushnell, Ill., in 1878. His son, J. G. Truman, is in charge of this farm and manages the American end of the business. This close connection with the breeding centres of the old land puts this firm in a foremost position as importers. All importations are personally selected by J. H. Truman and the soundness of his judgment is seen in the high quality of the horses to be seen upon the farm at Bushnell. The Breeders' Gazette, in speaking of this stud, says: "It is a question if a better lot can be found." Messrs. Truman have made an excellent record at State fairs and particularly at the 1901 International at Chicago.

Geo. E. Brown, Brandon, Man., writes:—"I have been a lifelong friend of Shire horses. This friendship began away back in my early business experience—many years before I ever thought of engaging in my present business. At that time I was engaged in the wood and coal trade in Eastern Massachusetts. I bought my horses in Boston, they being brought there from Canada, Pennsylvania and Ohio. My first visit to England was for Coachers and not for draft horses, but I was so impressed with the superior qualities of the Shire for draft purposes and their ability to improve the small natives stock in the States, I resolved to invest in them as well as Coachers. I soon found I had made no mistake; of course I met with hot competition from promoters of other breeds, but I soon had them 'on the run,' and now in the States, as well as in Canada, the most advanced horsemen freely admit that the Shire outranks all other draft breeds, in weight, quality of bone conformation, and consequently in strength and endurance. It is my purpose to keep my Brandon stable supplied with high class typical Shires. I shall add the other breeds as the trade may demand, but Shires will always have my preference. I shall hope to meet many of the readers of The Nor-West Farmer and consult and exchange views on the horse question."

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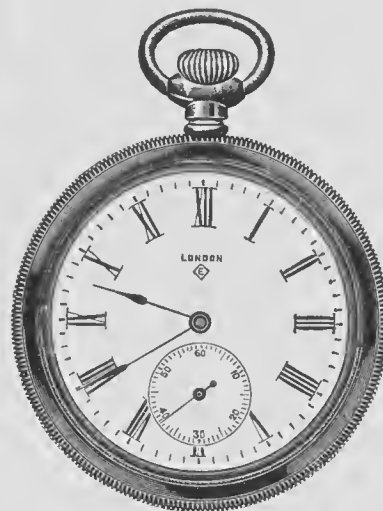
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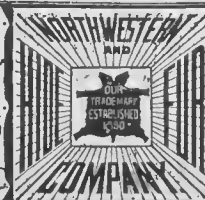
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In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines, of lost or estray stock, is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

All impounded notices appearing in the Manitoba and N.W.T. Gazettes will be found in this column.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered out to a person's place, or into his band, and is advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all bands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost and estray, compiled since Nov. 20th issue:—

Impounded.

Argyle, Man.—On Nov. 19th, 1902, one yearling heifer, black and white, brown on back. Joseph Emms, 12, 14, 1w.

Belmont, Man.—On November 17th, 1902, one red steer, rising two years old, branded 11 on left hip, silt in right ear; also one red heifer, rising two years, no marks or brand; also one yearling steer, red, no mark or brand; also one yearling steer, red and white, no mark or brand. E. England.

Dugald, Man.—One yearling heifer, red and white. D. C. Gillespie.

Dugald, Man.—On Nov. 20th, 1902, one yearling bull, no artificial marks visible, red, except spot on forehead and white spot on back. J. K. Smith.

Hamiota, Man.—On Nov. 18th, 1902, one dark brown horse, weight about 1,400 lbs. Wm. Wright.

Kawende, Man.—On Nov. 2nd, 1902, one red cow, 11 or 12 years of age, with a split in right ear; also one grey steer calf. Ephraim Page, 36, 11, 5w.

Louise Bridge, Man.—On Nov. 27th, 1902, one heifer, red, no visible mark; also one spring calf, black, with white on right front knee; also one calf, brown, no visible marks. Robert Gunn, 9, 11, 4e.

Pigeon Lake, Man.—On Nov. 15th, 1902, two heifers, two years old, no mark, dehorned; also one heifer, two years old, spotted red; also one bull, about one year old, spotted red, left ear split. T. Zastre.

Rosser, Man.—On Nov. 22, 1902, steer calf, red and white. Thos. Riggall, 28, 12, 2e.

St. Charles, Man.—Three small calves, punched in right ears. David Isbister.

St. Francois Xavier, Man.—On Nov. 22nd, 1902, one black yearling heifer, white under belly, white spots on forehead and rump, a white spot about six inches from end of tail, no brand visible. J. P. McDougall.

St. Norbert, Man.—On November 27th, 1902, one heifer, red and white, about one and a half years old. Paul Ross.

St. Vital, Man.—On Nov. 20th, 1902, three heifers, one year and a half old, white and black, two have white spot on face, no brands visible. Daniel Dumas.

Stonewall, Man.—On Nov. 19th, 1902, one yearling steer, red and white, with bob tail. C. Herbert.

Wetaskiwin, Alta.—Cow, red, little white on belly, with sucking calf, red and white. Jas. Robertson.

Willow Range, Man.—On November 20th, 1902, one red cow, about seven years old, no visible marks. Samuel Mountain, 34, 11, 4.

Woodlands, Man.—On Nov. 22nd, 1902, one black steer calf, with a little white star on forehead. Thos. Parker, S.E. 10, 14, 2.

Yorkton, Assa.—Yearling heifer, black and white, brown stripe down back. R. H. Lock.

Lost.

Beaver, Man.—Red yearling heifer; roan yearling heifer; black and white spring calf. Charles Gore, S. 26, 12, 10, w1.

Chickney, Assa.—Strayed from sec. 18, tp. 20, rge. 10w2, dark sorrel horse, about seven years old, branded U K on left hip, also H on right shoulder, star on forehead. \$5 reward for recovery. E. J. Theobald.

Penhold, Alta.—About six months ago, one sorrel mare with foal at foot, white face, branded 22 on left shoulder. Reward for recovery. Andrew Shields.

Pheasant Forks, Assa.—Mare, chestnut, white stripe down face, hind feet white, irregular brand on right shoulder, had leather halter with rope on, sorrel foal at foot, same brand as mare, on left shoulder. Finder rewarded. Adam Sheach, 12, 21, 9w2.

Prince Albert, Sask.—Strayed last fall, shaggy mare, two years old, star on forehead, branded K on left shoulder. Supposed to be in Red Deer Hill or South Branch districts. \$10 reward will be paid for her return to C. McGregor, Prince Albert, or the undersigned, or \$5 for information which will lead to her recovery. Andrew Knox.

Swift Current, Assa.—Stolen or estrayed from Milk River Valley, Montana, in Aug., 1901, four mares with colts at foot, and one gelding, all branded M with M above on left

shoulder. \$50 reward for any information leading to their recovery. Dan McLaughlin, Athole Ranch, Swift Current.

Viriden, Man.—About Nov. 20th, a sorrel broncho mare, branded K on left shoulder, little low right hip, piece slipped from one ear. Information about her leading to recovery will be rewarded. H. C. Simpson.

Yellow Grass, Assa.—Since October 24th, mare, brown, weight about 1,200 lbs., hind feet white, branded 5 on left shoulder; mare, bay, weight about 1,000 lbs., split in left ear; mare, sorrel, weight about 1,000 lbs., scar on left shoulder, white face; gelding, sorrel, two years old, white spots on neck. Three mares had halters on. \$15 reward given to anyone bringing horses to Yellow Grass, and \$5 reward for information leading to recovery. Suphoen Shoel, 14, 12, 15w2.

Estray.

Battleford, Sask.—Pony stallion, brown, white nose, white pasterns. Alex. Cardinal.

Battleford, Sask.—Pony mare, grey, branded 8B and irregular brand. With band of Alexander Cardinal.

Bruderheim, Alta.—Heifer, red and white, one year old. F. W. Thompson, S.E. 4 6, 56 20w4.

Burnside, Man.—Black pony mare, two white hind feet, branded E on hip. John Ferguson, S. 27, 11, 8w1.

Canyon, Alta.—Since about 1st October, heifer, dark roan, white markings, rising two years, dehorned, indistinct brand on left ribs. Frank Jones, 10 miles south-east of Lacombe.

Castleavery, Man.—Since about Nov. 1st, ccw, red, aged, short rops around horns. Wm. Anderson, N.W. 2, 25, 30w1.

Clumber, Assa.—Since about six weeks, steer, red with white spots, three years old. Alex. Webster, 12, 22, 1w2.

Duhamel, Alta.—Steer, light red, branded 79 on left shoulder; heifer, black, branded 2FT on right ribs; cow, red, five or six years old, horns short stubs, short tail, branded quarter circle on right hip, has red calf. Albert McWhirter, N.W. 34, 47, 19w4.

Estevan, Assa.—Horse, bay, aged, spot on forehead, stripe down face, white feet, spavin on left hind leg, leather halter on. Thos. Murray, N.W. 32, 2, 7w2.

Glen Adelaide, Assa.—Gelding, bay, about five or seven years old, black points, leather halter on with three-quarter inch rope on neck; gelding, dark brown, 10 or 12 years old, right hind foot white, three feet shod, white spots on back, leather halter on. John Turton, secs. 6 and 7, 10, 1w2.

Lacombe, Alta.—Since October 1st, cow, light red, piece cut out of right ear, indistinct brand on right ribs; cow, red and white, three teats spoiled, indistinct brand on right ribs. Charles Stothard, N.E. 28, 40, 25w4.

Leduc, Alta.—Since June, muley steer, red and white, about three years old, indistinct brand on right side. David K. Kanitzke, N.E. 26, 49, 24w4.

Morningside, Alta.—Mare, dark brown, three years old, hind feet white, leather halter on head, branded triangle on left shoulder. H. Huscroft, 6, 42, 24w4.

North Portal, Assa.—Horse, aged, black, star on forehead, mane cut, weighs about 1,300 lbs., leather halter on without shank, spurring on front feet. Berday Bros., 10, 1, 1w2.

Olds, Alta.—Since August, small steer, about two years old, red, little white under belly, white spot on face, tail half off and horns partly sawed off, very thin. W. Smelt.

Penhold, Alta.—Since about October 25th, four heifer calves, three red, one red and white. Charles Eyre, S.E. 14, 37, 28w4.

Pekisko, Alta.—Since October 17th, gelding, bay, with white star, front feet shod, fore top cut off, branded ST on right shoulder; gelding, dark buckskin, lump on right hind leg, fore top cut off, irregular brand on right hip. A. J. H. Koch.

Salcoats, Assa.—Since last spring, heifer, red, three years old, end of tail white, brand resembling O quarter circle on left hip. Wm. Stewart.

Star, Alta.—Since spring, two bay horses and one chestnut horse. Andrew Achtmiczuk, S.E. 22, 54, 18w4.

Walsh, Assa.—Mare, black, about six years old, white face, branded DL on left shoulder and X on right hip. A. S. Stronach.

Wetaskiwin, Alta.—Since about October 15th, muley bull, black, about 1½ years old, white face, white belly, left front and hind legs white. Carl Nowoczyn, S.W. 4, 46, 24w4.

Whitewood, Assa.—Since about 15th Sept., heifer, dark grey, two years old, white face, white belly. Chris. Dermody, 20, 16, 4w2.

Wolseley, Assa.—Since November 13th, small steer calf, poor condition, red. Will F. Shaw, 32, 17, 10w2.

Yellow Grass, Assa.—Since November 20th, mare, brown, weighs about 1,100 lbs., short rope around neck, branded combination EH on right shoulder and right hip, also quarter circle 6 on left hip. Thos. Clancy, 32, 10, 16w2.

LOST—About the 1st of October from 2, 10, 1, west 2nd M., one bay pony mare, two hind and one front foot white, white face, with bay colt; also black mare, star on face and spot on no-o; with chestnut colt, with white face. Both mares branded Z T on left shoulder. Information leading to the recovery of same will be suitably rewarded. Fred Pickwell, Glen Adelaide, Assa.

CAME TO MY PLACE, one ram. Owner can have same by paying charges. W. J. Treleven, Reston, Man., S.E. 14, 6, 28.

Geo. H. Partridge, Salcoats, Assa., Dec. 4, 1902.—“I would rather miss a meal than an issue of your valuable paper, The Nor-West Farmer.”

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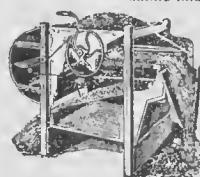
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GEO. HILTON, D.V.S.

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W. G. DOUGLAS,

Manufacturer,

Princess Street, WINNIPEG



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the names will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Azoturia.

Subscriber, Regina, Assa.: "I have a horse which is nine years old, and he has lost all power or use of his hind legs. I never noticed anything wrong with him until one day as I was going to market with a load of grain he suddenly became lame in one of his hind legs and kept getting worse until he could not use either of them. To all appearance it looked as if the horse's back was broken. He has not been able to get up for the last six days only. He sits up like a dog and throws himself over. At first he seemed in considerable pain. He eats and drinks fairly well. The health and condition of the horse was good. He helped draw the water to the threshing engine this fall, and was fed on new oats and hay all the time. Please let me know the name of the disease, also the cause, and cure, if possible."

Answer.—Your horse has had an attack of azoturia, a disease characterized by the symptoms you have described, and also by a peculiar condition of the urine, which is often of a dark coffee color. Paralysis of the hind quarters is a frequent accompaniment of the disease and sometimes remains after other symptoms have disappeared. As a rule, if the patient cannot stand for a time, at least, within four days of the attack, he will die. If your horse is living when this reaches you, try the following treatment: Sod. bicarb. half an ounce, nux vomica one drachm. To make a powder. Give one three times a day by placing it well back in the mouth with a spoon or else shaking it up in a pint of water and giving as a drench.

Impotence of a Bull.

Reader, Pipestone, Man.: "I have a bull, four years old, that can't serve a cow. He tries hard, but his article will not come out, but there comes a few drops of blood. It seems as if something was keeping his article back, when he tries to serve, just behind the cod there comes a hard lump, can you advise what is wrong?"

Answer.—There seems to be some malformation of the parts, but what it is can only be discovered by personal investigation. You should get a veterinary surgeon to examine him, as the difficulty is one that perhaps can be removed by an operation.

Mares for a Two-year-old Stallion.

Breeder, Medicine Hat, Assa.: "How many mares would it be advisable to breed to a two-year-old stallion which is well cared for, so as not to injure his usefulness in future years?"

Answer.—Ten or twelve mares will be plenty for a stallion of this age.

Quittor.

R. M. E., Davin, Assa.: "I have a mare that is lame on her right hind foot. It is swelled just above the hoof and keeps healing and breaking. She has lost a small piece of the hoof below the swelling and I don't know what's the matter. I poulticed it and used liniment and still it is no better. I would like to know of a permanent cure for it, if any."

Answer.—Your mare is affected with quittor, and may not recover until a surgeon has operated on her foot. You may try the following treatment, which is successful in many cases:—Villate's solution one pint. Inject a little with a syringe three times daily into the sore. The point of the syringe should be inserted right into the sore and the solution forced as deeply as possible into it.

Ringworm.

H. T. J., Minitonas, Man.: "My horses are breaking out in matted scabs. They dry up and drop off; looks like ringworm. Horses are all in good condition, and are getting oats, hay and some carrots. I also have a two-year-old heifer, in good condition, will calve 1st of March, which has a large scab or scurf on her back. The hair is beginning to drop out in bunches."

Answer.—Take formalin one part, water fifty parts. Apply to the parts affected, using a hard brush to rub it into the scabs. An old tooth brush will answer the purpose. Once a day until a healthy reaction follows.

Registration of Horses.

Subscriber, Snowflake, Man.: "I have a mare, rising 10 years, which was sired by an imported horse. The mare has never been registered. She is in foal to an imported horse, so the foal will have two pure crosses. Am I able to have the mare registered, or has it to be done before the animal is a certain age? 2. Have an aged horse with a hard lump on its stifle. It does not seem to hurt if touched, nor does he go lame. 3. I had a colt that got cut on one of his fetlock joints. The wound has healed up and is hard, but it seems soft underneath. In the centre of the place there is a little red spot, and it is very soft."

Answer.—Neither the mare nor her colt are eligible for registration.

2. Clip off the hair over the swelling and paint the skin with iodine liniment three times a week.

3. Apply a little Friar's balsam with a feather twice a day.

Gastro-Intestinal Catarrh.

Subscriber, Man.: "I have lost a lot of young pigs about six weeks old. They took diarrhoea and over half of them died in spite of all I could do. Most of those left look like runts. My pure bred pigs have been the worst, a litter of half bred hogs being all right. The sows were all fed alike, they were out occasionally. I sometimes gave scalded food and threw in sods for the little fellows to chew at. The pens were kept clean and an abundance of dry straw was furnished. They had lots of light and the stable was well ventilated. What is the disease and how should I treat it?"

Answer.—When diarrhoea of this kind makes its appearance among pigs, the healthy ones should be removed at once to different sties and the food changed. The sick ones should get a dose of castor oil to remove irritating matters from the intestines and then treated with intestinal antiseptics, etc., until a healthy state of the bowels is restored. The pens should be well cleaned out and disinfected with creolin solution 2½ per cent.

Influenza.

W. C. Putney, Wetaskiwin, Alta.: "One of my horses began to cough October 19th. Worked well plowing 20th and 21st. Coughed badly on 20th, not as bad as 21st, but quit eating oats. For a week after would only eat a little hay, hot bran mash, very few potatoes, but drink little. Ears were cold, pulse quick, stiff all over, weak and heaved hard. Then she became feverish, drank more, breath very short, heart thumped, legs stocked, belly swelled and howels loose. Commenced giving aconite to control fever and she gradually got better and is gaining, but is very thin and swelling is not all gone yet. Now her mate has begun to cough and its ears are cold. Not working. Both were in good condition and well fed. 1. What is the trouble and treatment? 2. Is the trouble contagious? 3. Give symptoms of disease at Innisfail. 4. What is the best book on Veterinary for an Alberta farmer?"

Answer.—1. Your horses have had influenza, a disease resembling la grippe in human beings. The treatment is to keep the patient warm and comfortable, in a loose box if possible, feed only soft feed, and give three times a day a draft containing quinine one drachm, spirit of camphor half an ounce, whisky four to six ounces, in half a pint of water.

2. Yes.

3. Perhaps some of our Innisfail readers can answer this question.

4. "Veterinary Elements," by A. G. Hopkins, D.V.M. May be had from this office for \$1.50.

Injured Stifle.

C. J., Dunara, Man.: "I have a colt, 18 months old, which has been lame all summer. By the picture of an unsound horse, I would call it stifle lameness. The stifle is larger than it should be."

Answer.—Clip off the hair over the enlarged joint and then rub in vigorously with the hand the following blister: Powdered cantharides two drachms, biniodide of mercury one drachm, lard one ounce and a half. To be well mixed. After applying the blister, tie the colt so that he cannot get at the part with his mouth. When the blister has risen well, from 24 to 48 hours later, wash it off with soap and warm water, dry the part gently and smear with vaseline.

Swelled Legs.

A Constant Reader, Sunnyside, Edmonton, Alta.: "I have a mare, seven years old. About a year ago her hind legs became swollen and crooked; she swayed on them, and when turned around she would almost fall. Her urine had a white cloudy appearance. I gave her hypo-sulphite soda, and nux vomica in powders, and rubbed her heels with vaseline, sugar of lead and carbolic acid. I got a V.S. to examine her, and he said her kidneys and liver were out of order, giving me some powders to give her. She did well all winter and spring. In May she dropped a foal. This fall her legs are swelling and her former symptoms are returning. Would saltpetre be good for her, and if so, in what quantities? I think she is in foal."

Answer.—Give the mare exercise every day and don't feed her much grain. The following powders will help her: Powdered digitalis half an ounce, nux vomica one ounce and a half, nitrate of potash three ounces. Divide into twelve powders. Give one twice a day in the feed. Saltpetre might help her. The dose is two to four drachms, about a small teaspoonful.

Fleming's 3
are free if they fail.

NOT ONE SPAVIN THAT CANNOT BE CURED.

We mean this. We are ready to prove it any time. Most severe spavins are not even hard to cure, can often be cured with one 45-minute application of Fleming's Spavin Cure. Certain to be cured in time, without injury to the horse, seldom leaves a scar. Equally certain for Ringbone, Splint, Curb, etc. No cost if the remedy fails. Our free book is too important for you to overlook. Send today.

J. F. Sparing, Syracuse, Neb., writes: "I bought a bottle of your Spavin Cure from my druggist. It took the spavin out clean and surprised many, including myself. One can hardly tell which leg the spavin was on."

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Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure has had many years' test by leading cattlemen of the country, and the fact that it is a certain cure is now conceded by all. One case of lump jaw endangers your herd and pastures. Certain and easy cure with this remedy or no cost. Book for you.

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Cured in 15 to 30 days. Few cases have heretofore been cured and then slowly. Now all cases can be quickly cured. The remedy is quick and certain, but harmless and easy to use. Has been tried for two years without a single failure. We have an interesting circular for you.

Write today for printed matter on the above. Mention this paper.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
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Wisconsin Horse and Cattle Food.

A TRUE APPETIZER, TONIC AND STOMACHIC.
THE BEST DIGESTIVE AGENT KNOWN.

WISCONSIN FOOD is not only a food in itself, but it aids in the digestion and assimilation of the ordinary diet.

WISCONSIN FOOD given regularly to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry will effect a saving of 25 per cent. in feed. A trial will prove that three-quarters hay, oats, roots, chops and other feed with daily use of Wisconsin Food will give better results than full diet.

WISCONSIN FOOD is put up in 5 lb. packages only.

WISCONSIN FOOD will bring stall fed cattle into marketable condition quickly, and give them bottom for long railway and ocean trips. For bringing Horses into condition it has no equal; for Milch Cows it will greatly increase the flow of milk.

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THE BOLE DRUG CO., LIMITED, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, WINNIPEG,
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WISCONSIN HORSE AND CATTLE FOOD can also be had from any Wholesale Grocer or Feed Merchant in Winnipeg and from all Retail Druggists and Feed men in the country.

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T. A. BURROWS,
Land Commissioner,
Canadian Northern Railway, Winnipeg.

Probably Glanders.

Subscriber, N.W.T.: "Mare, seven years old, discharges from both nostrils, eyes run water and a lump about half the size of an egg has formed under jaw. The discharge has now continued for about six weeks and has become offensive, smelling like catarrh. Another mare, 15 years old, discharged yellow matter from both eyes and lost flesh. After a month one hind leg swelled and in a week broke out in running sores. After a while she picked up and appeared in good health. Then she went lame on a front leg, and after about two weeks it swelled and she began to discharge at nose, particularly one nostril. She has a lump under her jaw similar to that on the other animal."

Answer.—The symptoms described are very suspiciously like those of glanders, and you would do well to submit both cases to the examination of an experienced veterinarian.

Partial Paraplegia.

Subscriber, Cut Bsnk, Alta.: "I have a pure bred Shorthorn bull, seven years old next spring, which has been running with a large bunch of cows the past summer. About two months ago I noticed him getting weak in hind legs; he has gradually got worse till now he can hardly walk; knuckles over on fetlock joints, swings about and drags his hind legs. He is failing in flesh; otherwise seems all right; eats well and drinks well; howels all right."

Answer.—Your bull was overworked last summer, and is now suffering from partial paralysis as the result. It is doubtful if he will recover. You should feed him well and give twice daily in some chopped grain two drachms of powdered nux vomica. Apply a good strong blister to the spine above the kidneys, and keep him from all causes of excitement.

To Improve Condition of Horses

Subscriber, Man.: "1. Can you tell me how to put horses into good condition while standing in the stable all winter? They do not generally eat much grain when they are kept in a warm stable and are not doing any work. 2. Will it stop the growth of a calf's horns to burn with caustic? If so, at what age should it be done and how? 3. Have had a number of horses with what I think to be distemper. They would swell on the under jaw near throat, and after a few days the lump would burst and discharge white matter. Matter also ran from nose. Some of them have got entirely well without treatment, but lump on one horse swelled up and did not break, so we lanced it. The horse seemed to be about well when it swelled again and broke itself. He has eaten very well ever since he took it, but does not have any life. He swells around the sheath and when turned out to get exercise will not move around but wants to get back into the stable. He also seems quite thick in the wind, and lately has run very little at the race. Have a suckling colt which swelled up the same and broke. The jaw is healing up, but still runs a good deal at the nose and is very dull. Lies down most of the time, though he eats very well when up a couple of feet off the ground, but it does not seem able to get down and eat off the ground. Is it distemper?"

Answer.—1. Horses are not like cattle and cannot be stall-fed to fatten them without certain precautions; otherwise some misfortune is sure to occur in the way of colic, indigestion, swelled legs, etc. In the first place they should get a little exercise every day. It is not necessary to hitch them up if you have a yard into which to turn them. The exercise and fresh air will improve their appetites and prevent swelled legs. As to feeding. Be careful not to get them "stalled." That is, never feed them more than they are eager to eat, either of hay or oats. If you do, you will destroy the natural appetite and may have much difficulty in restoring it. Feed at regular hours, and whenever practicable water first. The amount of grain should be moderate and never more than two-thirds as much as you would feed to the horses at work. Some grains are more fattening than others, and barley is the favorite grain for fattening horses, though Indian corn is almost as good. The best way to feed barley is to boil it well until the grain is quite soft; about a gallon of the boiled grain is enough for an average sized horse. Give dry oats in the morning and at noon, and boiled barley at night. Keep a lump of rock salt in the manger, groom them every day, and you should have no trouble fattening them.

2. Yes. The time to apply the caustic is when the horn first appears as a little hutton. Moisten the edge of it and rub in the caustic potash along the junction of hair and horn. If properly done, the horn will never grow.

3. This is distemper in a chronic form. Give half a drachm calcium sulphide three times a day to the horse, one quarter as much to the colt.

Sweeny—Oedema.

Subscriber, Assa.: "Horse, seven years old, got sweened last spring. Have blistered him twice; shoulder is filling up slowly. Would you advise blistering again? He has not done much work since, but does not pick up in flesh; is very dull and short winded. Some days, if driven a few miles, have a job to get him home again; other days is a good deal better. Used to be very free and spirited. Eyes are bright and hide is all right. Some days will eat his oats all right, and others scarcely touch them. His sheath is swollen and there are soft lumps

under the belly; this, I presume, is through want of exercise, having been in stable four or five days."

Answer.—The "sweeny" should be treated by inserting a seton beneath the skin covering the wasted muscle. The seton should be left in place for two weeks, the part daily fomented with hot water and the seton moved back and forth and smeared with cantharides ointment (cantharides 1, lard 7). The horse is also out of condition, shown by oedema of sheath, etc. Get your druggist to prepare the following: Powdered sulphate of soda one pound, exsiccated sulphate of iron three ounces, chloride of sodium one pound, soda bicarb. three ounces. Mix. Dose, one tablespoonful in each feed.

Kidney Trouble.

Fred Cosgrove, Sumner, Assa.: "Horse, aged seven, ten or eleven hundredweight, failed very much latter part of harvest, although well fed, getting good hay and five quarts of oats three times a day. He seemed as though he could not draw any weight. Gave him a teaspoonful saltpetre each night for a week, also about a teaspoonful of iron each night for about two weeks; but he showed no improvement. Took him to local V.S., who said he had slight inflammation of kidneys, and that his teeth were bad. He filed the teeth and told me to put mustard over kidneys twice, which I did. Horse seemed better for a short time, but again seemed worse. I did not work him for some time. Then started with a load of wheat to market, 20 miles distant, but had to take off part of load as he was not able for the work. I again rested him. Took him a short distance a few days ago, but found him very stiff, the trouble seeming to be in his back. He walks as if he had a weight on each leg. Legs swell very much; seems worse going up hill. Eats pretty well; is fed boiled rye at night and oats morning and noon, about three quarts. I am putting turpentine and vinegar liniment on his back, and am keeping him warm at present. How long will it be before I can cure him, and will he be as good a horse as before?"

Answer.—Feed your horse some boiled flax seed in addition to his usual feed, and give the following: Fluid ext. of digitalis one ounce, fluid ext. of nux vomica one ounce and a half, acetate of potash four ounces, water sufficient to make a twelve ounce mixture. Give a tablespoonful three times a day. The horse should recover if there is no organic disease.

V. E. Casselman, Napinka, Man., Nov. 24, 1902: "I am leaving for California for a year or more, and giving up The Nor-West Farmer is like parting with an old friend. I was one of the first subscribers, taking it in 1883 at Carberry fair. I wish The Farmer every success."



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OUR SPECIALS:

80 inch Dutch Kersey Blanket, bound all around and centre of back, snap on front, 2 inch 5/4 bias girths, shaped on rump and neck. Sent express paid, \$2.25 ea., \$4.50 pair.
80 inch Jute Cover, wool lined, shaped on rump and neck. Sent express prepaid, \$1.50 each, \$3.00 per pair.
80 inch extra heavy Jute Cover, extra heavy wool lined, every blanket weighing 11 lbs., shaped on neck, 1 inch buckle and strap. Sent express prepaid for \$2.25 ea., \$4.50 per pair. Best value to be had anywhere.
80 inch heavy brown Duck, extra heavy wool lined, shaped on rump and neck. A great wind and rain protector. Good value. Sent express prepaid, \$2.50 each, \$5.00 pair.
80 inch 10 oz. white Duck, extra heavy wool lined, shaped on rump and neck, rain and wind proof. Sent express paid for \$2.75 each, \$5.50 per pair.
These blankets are sold express paid for same price as they can be bought for in Winnipeg.

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I would say that you will study my welfare and true economy, by always using the "C" brand Horse Nails in putting on my shoes.

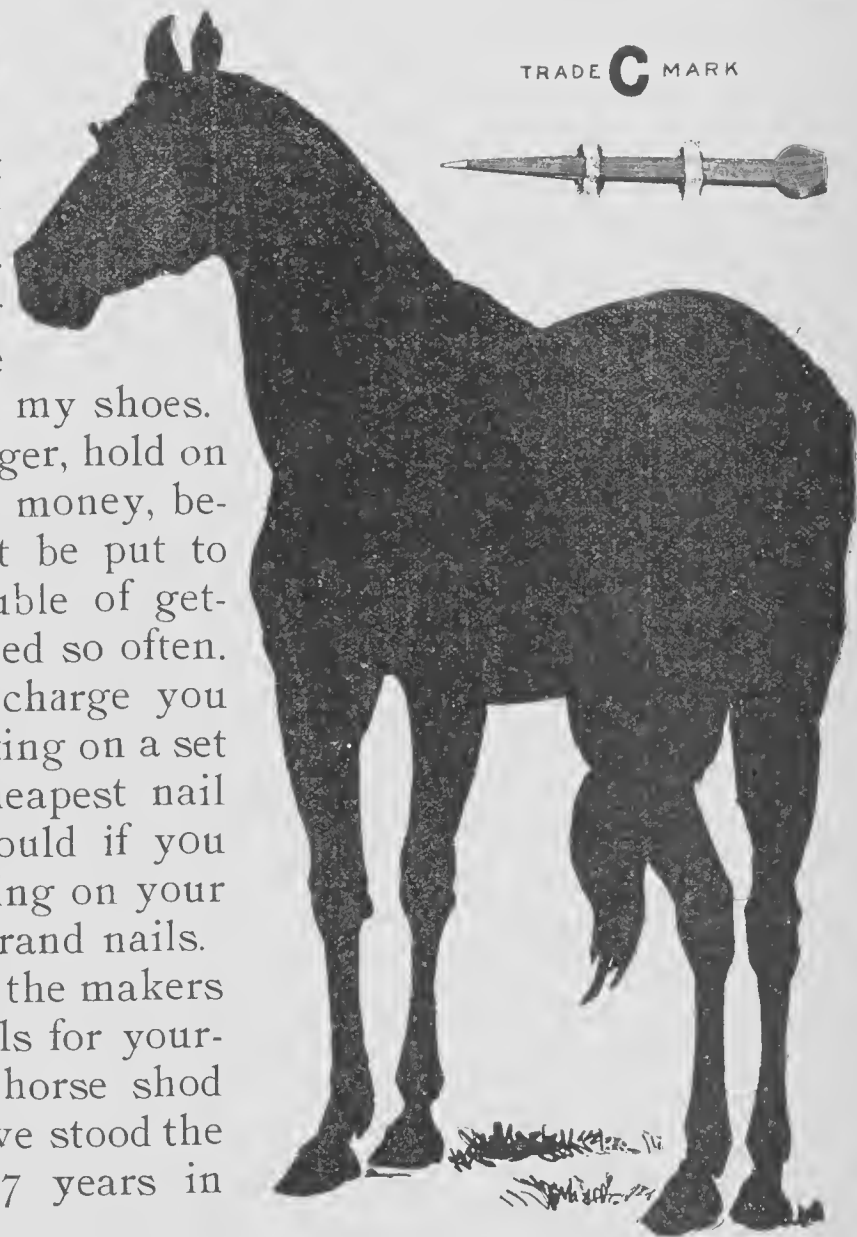
They will last longer, hold on better, and save you money, because you would not be put to the expense and trouble of getting my shoes renewed so often.

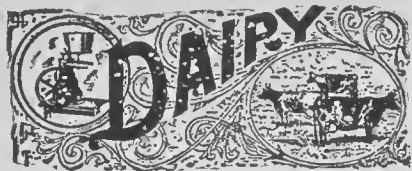
The Farrier will charge you just as much for putting on a set of shoes with the cheapest nail he can buy as he would if you insisted upon his using on your work only the "C" brand nails.

Test the claims of the makers of the "C" brand nails for yourself by having your horse shod with them. They have stood the test for the past 37 years in Canada.

CANADA HORSE NAIL CO., MONTREAL.

The "C" brand Horse Nails can be obtained in Winnipeg from The J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co., Geo. D. Wood & Co., Marshall-Wells Co., Miller, Morse & Co. In Vancouver: Wood, Vallance & Leggat. In Victoria: E. G. Prior & Co., Limited.





Protested Butter Prizes at the Industrial.

Great dissatisfaction is felt in creamery circles at the outcome of the awards in the creamery butter section at the last Winnipeg Industrial. The whole trouble arose from the ambiguity of the rules standing at the head of the dairy section. They read as follows:

1. An owner of more than one creamery or cheese factory may make a separate entry in any section for each of his creameries or cheese factories, the entry to be made in the joint names of the owner and maker in each case, but only one entry to be allowed to each maker in one section.

2. Non-compliance with the rules of the association, on the part of an exhibitor or his employee, shall incur the forfeiture of any premium awarded.

When the judge went through the creamery butter he found three lots at the top all scoring very much alike, and, as he thought, made from the same churning. An examination of the books showed that these three and one other lot were made by employees of one creamery. This the director in charge believed to be clearly against the rules, and the judge accordingly threw out all but the highest scoring lot. The awards then stood as follows:

Two packages of creamery of not less than 56 pounds each—1 J. A. Scott, Winnipeg; 2 Wm. Newman, Regina; 3 August Schindler, Rapid City.

Two packages creamery, not less than 56 pounds each, export—1 W. B. Gilroy, Austin, 93; 2 Crystal City Dairy Association, Crystal City, 92½; 3 J. Gustafson, Glenboro, 91; 4 Brandon Creamery, Brandon, 90½.

Twenty pounds creamery, prints—1 J. A. Scott, Winnipeg; 2 Alex. Scott, Morris; 3 Wm. Newman, Regina; 4 Brandon Creamery.

Assorted packages creamery butter—1 J. A. Scott; 2 Wm. Newman; 3 Alex. Scott; 4 Brandon Creamery.

Sweepstakes, best creamery butter—1 Scott.

Best general exhibit of creamery butter—1 Scott.

One of the exhibitors whose butter was thrown out protested on the ground that none of the butter was entered in accordance with the rules. The matter was laid before the prize committee, and later before the full board of directors. The interpretation put on the rules by the board was that even when a man owned only one creamery it was necessary for both the maker's name and the name of the creamery to be given. An explanation of the protest and the interpretation put on the rules by the board were then sent to the judge in Ontario, with a list of how the entries had been made. Of all the creamery entries only that of August Schindler, Rapid City, had been correctly made. There was nothing left for the judge to do but advise that he be given first place. The rest were ruled out and first prize money paid to Mr. Schindler. The entrance fees have been returned to all the other exhibitors.

This arbitrary ruling on the part of the board will be sure to cause hard feelings, because creamery men have always interpreted that rule to apply when a man or company owned more than one creamery and that as it stands there is no rule to guide when only one creamery is owned by the exhibitor or company. The entries have been made in this way in the past without challenge and were made again this year in good faith. If they were wrong we do not believe that drastic measures are the best way to right it. It is too bad that the ambition of the buttermakers of one creamery should be the means of bringing such a severe sentence on all the exhibitors. The entering of four

exhibits from one creamery was clearly against the rule followed for some years, and those who broke that rule should have been the only ones to suffer, even if the entry of the others was wrong. When the entry rule was broken through misinterpretation the proper course would have been to change the rules for another year and not give the dairy interests a slap in the face.

The rules need changing, and we understand the executive committee of the Dairy Association are drafting new ones to submit to the exhibition board. These rules should state plainly that the prizes are for buttermakers alone, and not for creameries. It is the buttermaker who makes the butter, and he is the one that should have the prize money. In the past it has gone too often into the creamery coffers and not to the person who did the work. Having the prizes for buttermakers would, we believe, increase the interest taken in the exhibit, as then in a creamery where there was more than one buttermaker all could enter if they desired to.

Canadian Butter in England.

An English exchange speaking of the butter trade there says:

"There is less briskness in the demand for Canadian butter than the choicest qualities would appear to justify. The difference of 14s. per cwt. between choicest Canadian and choicest Danish is unwarrantable when these varieties are judged on their intrinsic merits. Choicest Canadian salted butter on the spot makes 102s. to 104s. per cwt. Finest grade ranges from 96s. to 100s. Unsalted Canadian is in very small compass, and is making 104s. to 106s."

One reason for the special preference here noted in favor of Danish is the conservative tendency of all English markets. It takes a long time to educate them as to the proper value of anything with which they are not familiar. Once they have got a thing that suits them and that can always be had as and when they want it, they do not care to break new ground.

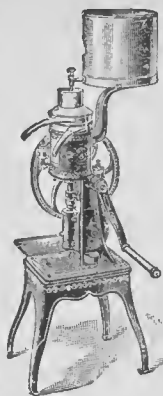
Siberian Butter.

The Siberian butter trade with Great Britain is greatly on the increase. Last year the export of butter from Siberia to England amounted to about 8,500 tons. The refrigerators used at Riga for storing Siberian butter are already too small for the purpose, and new ones are to be constructed as soon as possible. The butter trade between England and Russia is expected to assume still greater proportions, as agriculture in Siberia is as yet only in its infancy. The Russian government is now making special efforts to get acquainted with the best methods of other countries and in dairy work has employed many Danish teachers. An employee of their department of agriculture recently took some of their farmers to England, and is now on his way to Australia on a similar errand.

Some Danes have of their own accord gone to Siberia and started butter factories, the produce of which is sold in England as Danish-Siberian. They appear to be using cream supplied by the peasants of the districts they settle in and in this way do a large business.

Miss Laura Rose, of Guelph, Ont., has been operating a travelling dairy in Nova Scotia. She has been at it since the 1st of July. She has a covered wagon and a complete outfit. The good work accomplished by such an outfit cannot be overestimated. The average attendance was only about 36, but as 171 meetings were held, a large number were reached. In all they travelled 723 miles and made 903 lbs. of butter.

Wm. E. Westbrook, Jr., Hamiota, Man., Dec. 4, 1902:—"I am pleased with the rifle you sent me as a premium for getting subscriptions. I received it in good order, and thank you very much for it. I like The Nor'-West Farmer, and so does my father. We could not do without it."



THE DE LAVAL LEADS.

Other Cream Separators follow — and they follow a good ways back.

OTHER FACTORY MACHINES have long since been lost to sight, and other Farm Machines will be as soon as dairy users come to know as much of Separators as creamerymen.

Montreal.
Toronto.
Poughkeepsie.
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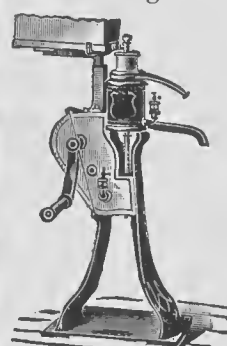
The De Laval Separator Co.

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THE U. S. SEPARATOR Shows its Superiority

At the Oregon State Fair this year one of the attractions



was a contest between the different makes of cream separators, and, as usual, the U.S. Beat Everything. Read the following letter and notice particularly the different skimmilk tests:

PORTLAND, ORE., Sept. 19, 1902.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.,

Gentlemen:—In contest at our State Fair yesterday The U. S. Separator Beat Everything There, leaving only two one-hundredths on skimmilk, while the DeLaval, Sharples and National tied at .06. The Empire leaving .11 and the Reid .12.

HAZELWOOD CREAM CO.,

By E. Burr.

The above letter is only one of the many proofs we have that
The U. S. Separator Skims the Cleanest

Many more are in our catalogues. Write for one.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

There is no duty on U.S. Separators shipped into Canada.

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\$10.00 GRAND CONCERT VIOLIN FOR \$2.95

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THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR,

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It gets more and better cream.

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It turns more easily and cleans more easily.

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H. K. Bligh, Millwood, Man., Dec. 6, 1902:—"The Nor'-West Farmer is the best dollar's worth going."

TABLE SALT

To people appreciating a really first-class article for Table or Dairy use, we strongly recommend either of these two brands—

RICE'S BRUSSELS

They are PURE, therefore reliable.

R. & J. RANSFORD,
Sole Manufacturers, Clinton, Ont.

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Agent for Manitoba, Winnipeg,
Man.

Qu'Appelle Winter Creamery.

We have been favored with the following note from Dairy Superintendent Wilson, Regina: The net returns to patrons for butter manufactured during the winter season of 1901 and 1902 were so satisfactory that the Dominion Department of Agriculture have announced their intention to again operate the creamery at Qu'Appelle Station during the coming winter, and are now prepared to receive cream from patrons at any point along the line, conveying it by rail and paying express charges on all such shipments. By patrons notifying the creamery manager at Qu'Appelle, or the superintendent at Regina, of their willingness to ship cream, they will be provided with a double set of shipping cans for that purpose. The department have also arranged to advance, at the end of each month, 15 cts. per pound of butter. The duration of the operating period largely depends on the amount of support received from the dairymen in Eastern Assiniboia, but we hope it will prove sufficiently large to warrant the operation continuing the entire winter season.

The Deterioration of High Flavored Butter.

In recent issues we gave the results of a test of the keeping quality of butter shown at the Minnesota State Fair. This test showed that too frequently the high flavor so much sought after by buttermakers does not go with a good keeping butter. If used immediately it will do, but when kept a week it begins to deteriorate. M. Sondergaard, whose butter won first place in the keeping contest as given on page 850 of The Nor'-West Farmer, gives the following reasons for it from a bacteriological point of view at a recent meeting of the Minnesota buttermakers:—

All butter, even the very finest, is more or less apt to lose its delicate flavor, and by this some of its value, for every day it gets older. The keeping quality of butter is therefore a very important matter to dealers as well as consumers. It is a fact that butter with a high flavor has for a good many years been the leader in the American butter market. Close study, however, proves that the demand has been moving constantly in the direction of a milder, sweeter and more delicate flavored article. Whether now this movement of the demand is due or not to the fact that butter with a comparatively mild flavor proves to be a better keeper, one thing is sure that a number of creameries and dealers also have already established a reputation by this grade of butter. It is very evident, provided the milk is right and all other processes are correctly carried out, that flavor in butter depends largely upon the degree of acidity of the cream when churned. Yet the species or kinds of bacteria, the mission of which is to carry out the fermentative changes, are surely factors of no less importance in obtaining a high or mild flavor. The science of producing a certain desired flavor is first to develop the desired bacteria for a starter and then to protect them against all the undesirable ones by attending strictly to cleanliness and regulating the temperature. Whether it is certain bacteria or a chemical process that gives butter made from ripened cream its delicate aroma, one thing is known, that as soon as the lactic acid bacteria have produced a certain quality of lactic acid, the limit of their action has been reached. They do not die but simply discontinue their action.

This illustrates clearly why it is so dangerous to ripen cream above its proper degree in order to gain a high flavor. It also gives us an idea of why butter with an abnormally high flavor in most cases turns rancid in a few days. The undesirable bacteria having just commenced their action in the cream, continue their work of destruction in the butter. We learn not only from experience gained in our dairy schools and a few creameries, but also from what has become customary in

other countries, that by taking up the Pasteur system we would be able to produce a much healthier, more uniform and especially a better keeping quality of butter. What holds us back is not a lack of knowledge of the result nor is it because our creamery industry or our buttermakers are not up to the high level of other countries, but merely because the present demands of the American butter market do not favor the mild flavored butter made from pasteurized cream. When the Danes some ten years ago started to pasteurize, they then met with the very same trouble in the English market. However, before a year had passed, the English people were willing to pay a premium on pasteurized butter, on account of its better keeping quality and more uniform grade all through.

The Percentage of Moisture in Butter.

Experiments have been carried on by a dairy instructor of the South Australian government to ascertain the causes that influence the percentage of moisture in butter. The following is a summary of the results of his work:—

1. Feed and season of year.
2. Temperature of cream.
3. Drainage of butter grains in churn.
4. Ripeness and age of cream.
5. Temperature of washing water.
6. Temperature of churning room.
7. Strength of brine used.
8. Quantity of dairy salt added to butter.
9. Speed of roller and time in working.
10. Kind of roller used and worker.
11. Quality of salt.

The Dairy Convention.

At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Dairy Association it was decided to work in harmony with the live stock associations about holding a convention. An effort will be made this year to make the meeting more helpful than ever before. It is proposed to have a school for judging butter and cheese. Samples will be given each one present to test and a competent critic will criticize these samples, pointing out defects, and showing how they are caused and may be remedied. In this way it is hoped to give those in attendance a good idea of how to judge both butter and cheese. It is also the intention to have an exhibition of farm butter. Prizes will be offered and a good entry is expected. At one session it is proposed to take up the judging of dairy cattle. An effort will be made to secure outside speakers.

A meeting will be held at Lacombe early in December to discuss the proposition to start a creamery there next spring. C. R. Marker, Dominion superintendent, will take part.

The creameries in Wisconsin operated by the insolvent Elgin Creamery Co. have been purchased by a new firm for \$15,000, and it will cost them \$55,000 more to buy out the plant and other fixtures not mentioned in the bill of sale. There are 130 creameries concerned in the deal.

**400 Pumps**

I have just made up 400 Pumps, all fitted with Porcelain Lined Cylinders and Bartlett Brackets, and am determined to sell them before the end of 1902. If you want a pump, it will pay you to buy from me. Big discount for cash.

WINDMILLS

I can sell you a Chicago all steel windmill and tower at the lowest price for cash.

Mail orders promptly attended to. Write for Catalogue.

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BRANDON PUMP WORKS,
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Our Three Catalogues of
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will provide you with many excellent

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THE HINGSTON SMITH ARMS CO.,
WINNIPEG.

ASK FOR

OGILVIE OATS

Delicious Flavor

Free from Hulls

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Put up in all sized packages

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN

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The Great FAMILY FLOUR

Insist on getting "OGILVIE'S" as they are better than the BEST

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Why should you purchase a Morris Piano?

Because it is an instrument that will last for generations and give perfect pleasure and satisfaction.

Sold on easy terms of payment.

Write for prices.

ORGANS.

Doherty Piano Cased Organ, six octaves, four sets of reeds, \$125.

Elgin Piano Cased Organ, six octaves, 4 sets of reeds, \$100.

Easy payments, 20 per cent. off for cash.

S. L. BARROWCLOUGH
& COMPANY

BOX 208.

228 PORTAGE AVE.

WINNIPEG.

No matter if your pastry is several days old, it will still be fresh and sweet if "White Star" Baking Powder has been used.



Questions and Answers.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on poultry matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. All enquiries must be plainly written, and clearly but briefly set forth.

FREE ANSWERS are only given in our columns.

PRIVATE ANSWERS.—Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50.

Apoplexy or Stagers.

X. Y. Z., Grenfell, Assa.: "I should like to know what is the matter with some of my young fowls. They take periodical fits of racing round in an excited manner and then falling down as if stupefied."

Answer.—Your birds are suffering from apoplexy or staggers and it is caused by pressure of blood on the brain. Prevention of apoplexy is along the line of proper care. They want a well balanced ration, feed them moderately and in such a way that they have to work for it by having it buried in lots of straw or chaff. Do not allow them to be chased by either boys or dogs. Give them vegetables every day and a little green cut bone three times a week. For three or four days after an attack give each bird five grains of bromide of potassium twice a day.

A Case of Roup.

A Subscriber, Greenway, Man.: "Is there a cure for a turkey which has quite a large swelling in front and below the eye on one side of the head? The swelling is of a soft nature. I opened it once and a substance like the white of an egg came out. It seemed to fill up again, and this time had a cheesy substance mixed with blood. She is in good condition and seems to feed all right. What is the trouble and is there any cure? Is it contagious? Would it affect the meat for use?"

Answer.—Your bird has roup, or some of the first stages of it. The disease is very infectious. Separate her and any others that seem in the least infected, from the flock at once. The causes are cold, breezy quarters, drafts of cold air from broken windows or holes in walls, a house that is hot at noon and very cold at night, bad food, dirty drinking water. Separate the sick birds, and if not very valuable you had better kill them and burn their carcasses. If you decide to keep them and treat the disease, we would recommend the following: Procure an atomizer from the druggist. It will cost about 50c. or 75c. When you find a bird sneezing or notice a slight discharge from the nostrils, spray all mucous surfaces you can reach with the following solution: Extract witchhazel four tablespoonfuls. Dilute carbolic acid three drops, water two tablespoonfuls. Use this twice a day, squeezing the bulb four times for each nostril and twice for the mouth. If the eyes are watery, give a squeeze for each. After removing the sick birds, give drinking and feed dishes a careful washing in as hot water as can be used; also clean the pens thoroughly. To cure the swelling of the head, bathe with a lotion made of one part spirits of turpentine to six parts of glycerine. We shall be pleased to hear how your birds progress or give you any further assistance.

Fixing up Houses for Winter.

By a Poultryman.

It is to be hoped that all our readers have made an earnest effort towards getting their poultry houses in proper shape to withstand the cold blasts of our Western winter. Examine them carefully and make sure that there are no cracks, knot-holes, broken window-panes, or bad-fitting doors, which cause drafts to blow on the birds while on their roosts at night. Such things before long cause some of the birds to have watering eyes, swelled heads, or one eye partly or wholly closed. All these symptoms are the forerunner of the poultryman's dreaded disease roup, with loss and weakening of stock birds for next year's breeding.

A little trouble in the beginning saves all these chances of disease and also insures the comfort of the birds — and comfortable birds mean a full egg-basket. A very good plan to further insure their comfort is to bank the back and ends of their house with horse manure, which every farmer has lots of. A

few loads will bank an ordinary hen-house to the roof, and it will make a splendid wind-break.

Now that we have got the outside properly fixed up, let us look into the interior and see what is to be done there for the best results. First, the perches should be in the warmest corner of the house as far as possible from either doors or windows, about 18 inches or 2 feet from the floor, according to the breed kept, with a tight-board dropping-board underneath, which serves two purposes. First, it stops all drafts from the floor striking the birds and, second, it makes a convenient and cleanly way of gathering the droppings. They can be scraped off into a box or wheelbarrow in a few minutes; then, with a little coal ashes, sand, or dry earth thrown on the boards we have things nice and clean with very little labor.

We now want a nice large box or place boarded off near some window, or a place where the sun reaches some part of the day, for a dust-bath for our feathered friends. Two or three pieces of board about 12 or 14 inches wide and of a length to suit the place intended for the bath, a few nails and a hammer and a little effort for a few moments will give us a nice place where we can throw in the ashes from the furnace or stoves (coal) as soon as they are cool. The birds will now have something that will keep the lice down, and they will be contented and happy and you will find them on all sunny days revelling in the luxury of a bath of ashes.

Having fixed the bath to our satisfaction, we now want at least six inches of chaff, cut straw, sweepings of the hay-loft, leaves or anything that is nice and dry, spread over the floor. In this we must bury all their grain feed, so that they have to scratch for every grain. Next we want a trough of some kind to feed a little mash in. Then something to hold water that if it gets frozen can be placed on the stove for a few minutes before breakfast and the contents can then be easily thrown out and the watering can or trough refilled with nice clean water. Last of all, a piece of rope fastened to the roof, to which we can attach a cabbage, turnip or mangle, high enough so that the birds have to jump to get it. This affords the best way of feeding vegetables raw and at the same time it gives the hens some exercise.

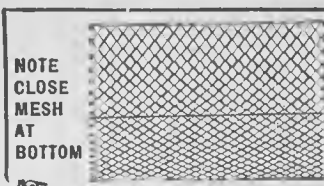
Now, to some of our readers this may seem a great deal of trouble to go to for a few hens, but, dear reader, a little care during the winter months will give eggs at a time when you should have them laying their very best. Prices are good now and promise to go higher during the winter.

Winter Eggs.

A delicacy all too rare in this country is the strictly fresh egg at this season; but they would not be so scarce if our poultry-keepers would only "learn how."

Pullets and hens lay plenty of eggs in the spring and early summer, so that if we find the conditions under which they lay at that time and can produce the same conditions at this time the desired result will be obtained. In the spring green food is abundant, worms and bugs of many varieties are here, and in securing the first and hunting the latter exercise is secured. Of course, water, grit and grain is provided. Under these conditions eggs are plentiful. The conditions, then, are green food, meat food, exercise, grain, grit, water and warmth. The last three are common to both periods, but the first three must be provided. Green food in the shape of cabbage, mangels, beets, turnips, carrots and potatoes, in their order for feeding values, should be plentiful in every homestead.

Meat food, too, must be supplied, and may take the form of liver, meat scraps, either raw or cooked, one of the meat meal preparations, or green cut bone. Of these the latter is the best and the quantity should not exceed one-half ounce per bird per day.

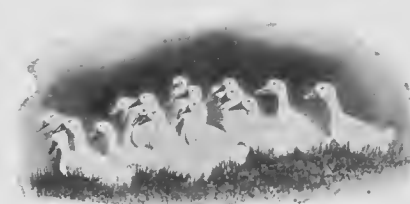


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BOTTOM

Page Acme Poultry Netting

is close meshed at bottom and does not require rail or board support at edges, having strong straight wire (No. 12 gauge) at top, bottom and in centre, cannot sag and is easy to erect. The "Page Acme" netting is of neat appearance, very durable and cheap. We also make farm and ornamental fence, gates, nails and staples. The name of Page is your guarantee of quality. The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 5

ROSS & ROSS, General Agents, Box 633, Winnipeg, Man.



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MAMMOTH

Pekin Ducks and Drakes For Sale

Pick of last season's output
VIRDEN DUCK YARDS
J. F. C. MENLOVE, PROP., VIRDEN, MAN.

The third condition that must be supplied is some form of exercise. The best kind of exercise is obtained by scattering their grain feed in litter from four to ten inches deep, so that they have really to work for their living. It is also advisable to hang their green food so that they must jump three or four inches to get a pick. They will jump.

The fourth and final condition is warmth. If the grain is scattered in the litter in the day time they will keep themselves warm, if protected from the wind, but in the night warm sleeping quarters must be provided for them.

This is easily done by enclosing the dropping-board in building paper, building a light frame on it and enclosing the back, top and sides with the same. The front is to be closed in over night with any porous material, old bran bags without holes is heavy enough; some sate muslin will do, but a good heavy jute is preferable.

We thus have the conditions that are present in the spring and summer. Then eggs are 10c. a dozen and hardly worth bothering with, but at this time eggs realize 30c. per dozen and are eagerly sought after.

If it costs \$1 to keep a hen a year, and three and a half dozen eggs now would pay for her year's keep, there should be money in the hen business for somebody. Why not you?

Hens' Teeth.

This is the time of year that poultry of all kinds should be provided with a liberal quantity of grit in some good sharp form. Sand or gravel is of little use for this purpose, owing to the pebbles therein being round from the action of water. They have no cutting or grinding edge suitable for grinding up the food in the bird's gizzard. Without grit, and sharp grit at that, birds will suffer from indigestion and other troubles too numerous to mention in this article. Many a good bird has been lost or their constitution ruined for lack of grit.

There are many ways of providing sharp grit. There is not a house in the country that has not some broken crockery around the place, which, if broken up with the back of an axe, or a stone-hammer, or one of the grit smashers now for sale, which will make very good grit, with sharp edges, which will last quite a length of time in the gizzard. Glass, stones, or anything that will break up in small sharp pieces will answer the purpose.

If one cannot manage or has not the time necessary to prepare grit, there are several kinds put up for sale by the poultry supply houses advertising in The Farmer. Two or three hundred lbs. will last a flock of birds of any variety for a season, and the cost is very small compared with the better results and health of the birds attained by its use.

Green cut bone—that is the egg-producing food. It makes hens lay right along.

Louise Bridge Poultry Yards.



Headquarters for pure bred Poultry. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Langshans, Blue Andalusians and American Dominiques. A grand lot of young stock for sale. I have the finest lot of Barred Rock cockerels I ever owned. Large strong birds, some of them weighing 9 lbs. and still growing. If you want one of these grand birds, you will have to hurry up with your order, they are going fast.

Address—

GEO. WOOD,
Louise Bridge P. O., Winnipeg, Man.

Farmers, Attention!

I have bought out the Commission Business of R. Dolbear and can handle strictly fresh eggs, live and dressed poultry to advantage.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. HEAVY EGG LAYING.

My stock is going. I have 10 fine young cockerels fit for sale, cheap.

J. E. COSTELLO,

P.O. Box 278, Winnipeg.

Agent for the "Iowa" Incubator and Brooders, the W. J. Adam Bone Cutter and Poultry Supplies of all descriptions. Correspondence promptly answered.

CHINOOK POULTRY YARDS

Our BARRED ROCK chicks are fine blue-barred to the skin. If you want

CHOICE BREEDING STOCK

Write for descriptions and prices.

W. A. HAMILTON,

Lethbridge, Alta.

ED. BROWN, Bolssevain, Man.
Silver Wyandotte Specialist

BEAUTIFUL Silver Wyandottes, EST in CANADA (not Manitoba only) UTTERFIELD (Judge) said so. USY and hithesome BUSINESS fowl; the kind you want. COUNTIFUL layers of brown eggs. RED in line for seven years.

FOR
PARTRIDGE COCHINS AND BARRED ROCKS
TRY
A. E. SHETHER, Brandon, Man.

A Well-Managed Poultry Farm.

The poultry farm of George Wood, Louise Bridge, Winnipeg, is just alongside the bridge of that name and nicely within the outskirts of this city. A Farmer representative paid a visit to the farm a few days ago to see how the early wintering of the birds was being conducted.

About 450 chicks were raised this year, but sales have been so good that of about 750 old and young fowl at the commencement of the summer, only about 425 remained to be taken into winter quarters. And as a good many orders were still coming in, this number will be somewhat reduced before the new year.

ACCOMMODATIONS.

There are two poultry houses on the farm, one of them 100x12 feet, divided into ten pens of equal size, and one about 50 feet long and 14 feet wide. The large house is used entirely in pen space, but the smaller one is partially occupied by rooms for feed, bone-cutters, feed boiler and the other equipment which becomes necessary to the management of a first-class poultry establishment. Two or three small single-boarded houses, partitioned into small compartments, are situated elsewhere about the yards, and each division of these houses, as well as most of the divisions in the larger houses, is made to open into an out-door run. In this way the different broods can be spread out during the summer months and while enjoying the advantages of grass, sunlight and exercise, are still all kept separated and can have shelter from wet weather.

BREEDING.

About fourteen separate breeding pens are made up in the spring, but the cocks are all taken away from the female stock about the middle or end of July, and are kept enclosed in coops, one in each, during the rest of the year. In this way they are kept from fighting, and have always a good reserve of vitality when the breeding season comes on. The fall and winter eggs, being infertile, will keep much better and are of a higher value than is the case where both sexes run together the whole year, as occurs in nearly every farmer's yard. At the time of our visit the hens of all breeds were running together in four or five of the sections of the poultry-house, which had been opened into each other. This gave the hens greater freedom than if kept in smaller lots.

Some very fine pens of cockerels of the different breeds—Barred P. Rocks, Single and Rose-Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Langshans, Blue Andalusians and American Dominiques—were shown us. In a pen of Barred Rock cockerels, hatched the last week in April we handled some birds which weighed over 9 pounds, and many of them were of beautiful marking. But while good stock is kept in each one of the various breeds, Mr. Wood's specialty of specialties is his White Leghorns, and his large pen of cockerels of this breed is his especial pride. So successful has he been in getting the best stock and in mating to a purpose that he is receiving a number of orders from Eastern Canada and from poultry fanciers throughout the States. Speaking about the early laying qualities of the Leghorn, Mr. Wood stated that he had had a rose-combed pullet lay at four months and three days. About 200 Leghorn chicks are raised each year.

In the Barred Rocks, the process of double-mating, familiar to all good poultrymen is practiced, and the results in the way of controlling the shade of color of either sex amongst the young stock is very marked indeed. The cockerel of this breed being kept for cockerel breeding next year is one of the best marked birds of the breed we have ever seen. A system of private punching of the feet enables the owner to keep a perfect record of the breeding of all the fowls.

WINTERING THE FOWLS.

But to come back to the wintering.

The floors of the pens are kept well covered with straw, and the small amount of feed given in the mornings is scattered into the litter and has to be well scratched for. This makes the birds exercise well during the day, and the heaviest feed of the day is given late in the afternoon. Turnips, cabbage and kohlrabi are thrown into the pens regularly, and cut green bones are given two or three times a week. The kohlrabi can be easily raised, and as it contains a large amount of lime it is particularly good for the winter laying stock. The aim in the whole winter management is to give the fowl plenty of sunlight and induce them to take lots of exercise. Each pen is provided with a double nest, the plan of which we may be able to give our readers in some future issue. There is also in each pen a dropping-board under each perch, and this is kept regularly cleaned off. The roosts are all loose, and once each week they are smeared on both sides with a mixture made by dissolving one pound of naphthaline crystals in a gallon of coal oil. This application is made just before the birds go to roost, and the fumes arising amongst the feathers kill any vermin which might happen to be there. A spray of zenoleum is used as a germ-killer, and gives very good satisfaction.

THE WAY IT PAYS.

When asked about the important point—the profits of poultry-keeping—we were assured that last year each hen paid a net profit of \$2.62, after paying for every item of feed and care, except labor. As the whole farm embraces only a little over an acre and a half, all the feed had to be purchased at market prices, and the expenses of feeding are therefore considerably higher than would be the case on the average farm. Of course, this disadvantage is considerably offset by the better market for fresh eggs secured by the proximity to a large city.

We must not close without saying that we were shown through Mr. Wood's gallery of trophies—a collection of seven silver cups, three gold medals and a number of silver medals and diplomas.

We were also shown a big pile of correspondence in answer to the advertisement which Mr. Wood regularly carries in this paper.

Are You Going to Show?

The approach of winter is an anxious time for the poultry-keeper. It augurs the approach of the annual poultry exhibition and the time he will have to pit the best of his stock with those of others. Preparation for this event cannot be commenced too soon. Select the birds you consider your best, look them carefully over from beak to sickle and toes; place them in separate coops with plenty of short clean straw, feed and water liberally; in short, get them into the best condition you know how and let the judge do the rest. Go to the show yourself. If beaten, do not be discouraged and declare the judge showed favoritism—that's fool's talk—but take your gruel like a man, ascertain the cause of your defeat, profit by it and try again. Many beginners are fearful of trying conclusions with older and more experienced breeders, or are a little nervous of results, or fearful of being laughed at. "Faint heart never won fair lady." If you don't start showing, the prizes and consequent glory and profit will always go to the other fellow. Make up your mind to show this year, and should defeat attend your efforts, let the epitaph of your hopes read:

"He did his level best,
Angels could do no more."

When sorting the young cockerels that are to be kept as breeders, do not take those with crooked breasts, wry tails, long slender shanks, or any other bodily defects indicating a lack of vigor. Like begets like. Save only the best for breeders.

They Have Their Eyes on Us.

We were recently shown a letter received by a Winnipeg poultryman from a prominent incubator and brooder company of the United States, in which they sought information about the poultry industry as a prelude to establishing an incubator and brooder manufactory in Winnipeg.

We were pleased to see this letter in many ways. It indicates the interest the manufacturers are taking in Western Canada; it portends the time when incubators and brooders will be part of the equipment of every well-regulated farm; it foreshadows the time when the tender, succulent brooder in April and May will be as plentiful as "spring chickens" are now. We may even venture to dream of the time when "Manitoba spring chickens" will be as well-known and eagerly sought by the poultry buyers of London, England, as our No. 1 hard is by the millers. We are young yet, and can afford to wait for a little while, but that incubator factory will be here some day—it is for the Manitoba farmer to say when.

Winter Poultry Houses.

Many articles are being written in the farm and poultry papers upon poultry houses for wintering stock, and while some advise one description, others have their favorites, but there is one we have not seen advocated, one that is at once warm, well ventilated and inexpensive.

Facing the south, and in as sheltered a position as possible, build the frame as for a lumber house, nail to the frame a few pieces of lumber or poles, and the same with the roof; build a wall for the front with a good deep sash frame, say 10-inch jambs, and then cover the whole with straw or hay several feet deep.

Straw is cheap; in fact, plenty to burn, and this is a good way to turn it to profit. Place a few poles for roosts, a dropping-board, and with about ten inches of chaff inside your birds will ask for nothing better. The first flurry of snow will fill up the cracks and give you a good, warm, cheap house.

Scratchings.

A sick hen is one of the most useless things on earth. Don't let them get sick.

Pure air, clean water, sunlight and exercise make the best "condition powder" known.

Air-slacked lime is a good disinfectant and should be scattered over the floor and yards.

Have the nest boxes in a quiet secluded spot. A frightened, nervous and often-disturbed hen will not lay many eggs.

Standard bred poultry—that is, birds bred to a fixed standard—will yield better results to the farmer or rancher than will a mixed lot of nondescripts.

"Cleanliness is next to godliness." This applies as much to poultry as to humanity. The difference is that man can look after his own cleanliness, but the cleanliness of your birds is strictly "on" you.

The Manitoba Poultry Association's show in Virden in February promises to be a grand success. The executive committee are now hard at work making the necessary arrangements so as to have everything in apple pie order in good time. Sharp Butterfield has been engaged as judge and his well-known ability in that capacity should be the means of bringing out a large number of exhibits. The town of Virden will give the poultrymen a grand reception and provide a good special list of prizes that will cause the keenest competition for their ownership. President Higginbotham and Secretary Rothnie are a hardworking team, and from what we hear from that quarter are bound to make things cackle. Any inquiries sent to Mr. Rothnie will receive prompt and courteous reply.

The Automatic **SURE HATCH** INCUBATOR

with new automatic, direct action regulator, is the best hatcher on earth. Sold at fair price on
30 Days' Trial.

Don't experiment with untried machines. Get a Sure Hatch and be sure. New catalog, full of illustrations and valuable information free.

SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO.,
Clay Center, Neb. or Columbus, Ohio.



BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS

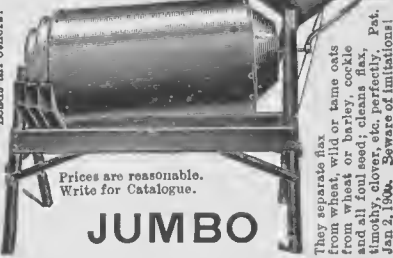
A lot of well grown Cockerels for sale—Choice—These birds are from the best stock in Ontario and full brothers of the winning chicks at Winnipeg Ind. Ex. Colors true. Show birds, \$5.00 each.

Also English Silver Wyandottes, both sexes—Bred from birds imported from S. Butterfield, finest lot I ever raised, all show birds, no culls.

W. J. LUMSDEN, HAWLAN MAN.

BEEMAN GRAIN CLEANERS

ARE THE BEST.



Prices are reasonable. Write for Catalogue.

JUMBO

They separate all kinds of grain from wheat or barley, cockle and all foul seed; cleans flax, timothy, clover, etc. perfectly. Pat. Jan. 2, 1900. Beware of imitations!

Do You want to separate your wild oats perfectly? want to raise your wheat from one to three grades by separating all frosted, sprouted or sbrunken kernels? want to clean and bluestone your wheat at one operation? Do you want to sack your clean grain, tailings and screenings all at the same time?

IF SO OUR

JUMBO

WILL DO IT FOR YOU. Write for catalogue and special introductory prices.

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VIA

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Direct connections at St. Paul with all trains from the Northwest.

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The Milwaukee Road

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P. H. SCANLAN, Travelling Passenger Agent, Hotel Dacotah, Grand Forks, N.D.;

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Don't break your back drawing water with a rope when you can get a good stock Pump that will fill a pail in three strokes for \$12.00.

Write to

JAS. MATHEWS,
MACGREGOR, Man.

International Live Stock Exhibition.

This great live stock show, held in Chicago, November 29th to December 6th has this year been about one-third larger than it was a year ago, and has eclipsed anything of its kind ever before held in the country. The entries were as follows:—

Horses—41 classes, exclusive of specials, 573 entries.

Cattle—160 classes, exclusive of specials, 1,101 entries.

Sheep—138 classes, exclusive of specials, 1,028 entries.

Swine—86 classes, exclusive of specials, 452 entries.

Agricultural colleges—20 classes, 152 entries.

In the classes for cattle, both breeding and fat divisions, Shorthorns and Herefords led all other breeds, with 225 and 220 entries respectively, in forty-six classes for each.

Shropshires led the classes for sheep, while Poland Chinas, with 116 entries, predominated over all other breeds of swine.

The quality of stock in all classes was very high indeed.

While the larger number of entries were made by American breeders, quite a few Canadian exhibits were shown, and some sort of representation was present from the agricultural departments of almost every country in the world. Besides the showings made by Eastern Canada, Manitoba had her representatives in the rings. Wm. Martin and T. M. Campbell, of the Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste, Man., were present with a string of three Galloway bulls and nine females; while in the Clydesdale classes pretty heavy showing was made by Alex. Galbraith & Son, whose Canadian stables are located at Brandon. The Nor'-West Farmer representative also noticed J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon, and other Western Canadian stockmen.

As the judging lasted pretty well through the week it is impossible for us to say anything in this issue about any of the winnings.

One of the developments of the week was the dedication of the Pure-Bred Live Stock Record building, which has been built at a cost of \$100,000. It is the first erection of its class in the world, and here will be kept records of all the world's best stock in all lines. Another movement of widespread influence is the preparation which was made for the formation of an international breeders' association.

Harvesters and Threshers

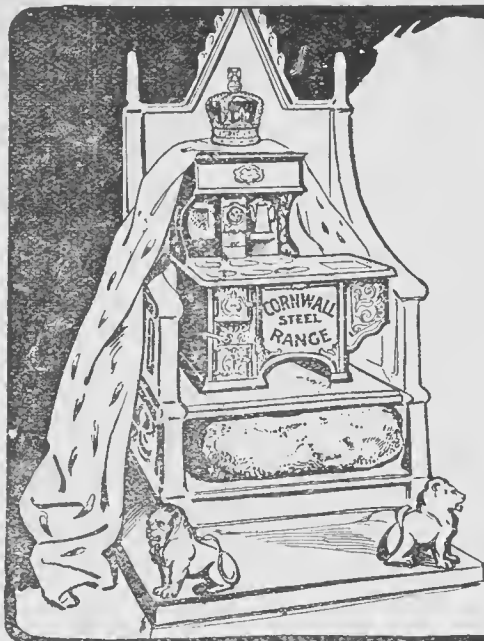
Harvesters and threshers who are heavy consumers of Chewing Tobacco will find.

PAY ROLL CHEWING TOBACCO

much more wholesome than the rank tobaccos of the past. As only pure ingredients enter into the manufacture of this brand, it can be used with perfect security. Valuable presents can also be obtained by saving the Snow-shoe Tags, which are on every plug. The time for the redemption of Snow-shoe Tags has been extended to

Jan. 1st, 1904

W. S. Morrison, Baldur, Man., Dec. 5, 1902:—"I am well pleased with The Nor'-West Farmer and I consider it the farmers' friend."



"Cornwall" Steel Range

Crowned King of all Steel Ranges.

Has a sharp, graceful outline, distinctly its own—compare it with any other steel range.

Its rich nickel dress contrasts beautifully with the highly-polished blue steel body.

Has every fuel and labor-saving device, and its best features are not found on any other make of range.

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Write for booklet.

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PIANO AND ORGAN BARGAINS

CASH or TIME

Arrangements as You Wish.



If you would save a goodly portion of the purchase price of a piano—you will not fail to investigate the special prices we have made for the month of December. We intend to sell square pianos from \$39.00 up—used upright pianos of various makes—some as low as \$110.00—second-hand organs, \$25.00. These instruments have been taken in exchange as part payment for new.



HEINTZMAN & CO. BELL

DOMINION, LACHNER (MADE BY BELL CO.) PALMER, STERLING, and various other makes of dependable pianos sold by us, which, taken in their entirety, are admittedly the finest made in Canada to-day.

All our second-hand instruments have been thoroughly gone over by experienced workmen in our repair department, and are in perfect condition.

HERE ARE TWO SPECIAL BARGAINS:

A 7½ Octave Upright Bell Piano in handsome rosewood case, handsomely carved, 3 pedals, iron frame, overstrung scale, used about one year—just like new. Original price \$125.00. Bargain price... **\$275.00**

Dominion Organ, new, 6 octave, solid walnut case, fancy top, 11 stops, 4 sets reeds. Regular price \$125.00. Bargain price... **\$85.00**

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The Grandest List of Prizes ever offered by a Canadian journal, making over 200 in all, are given away ABSOLUTELY FREE by

The Weekly Tribune

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You can get The Weekly Tribune to January 1st, 1904, and have a chance of winning one of the Great Prizes for

\$1.00

If you have failed to get a sample copy of the paper explaining the great Prize offer, write for one at once.

Our Big Clubbing Offer

You will receive **The Weekly Tribune, The Nor'-West Farmer and Western Home Monthly**

From now to Jan. 1st, 1904

For **\$1.75**

The three papers for the balance of this year free. Address all orders direct to The Tribune and compete in their great prize distribution. Address,

The Tribune Publishing Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

When writing advertisers, kindly mention THE NOR'-WEST FARMER.



Winnipeg, Dec. 8th, 1900.

The steady cold weather and the near approach of the Christmas season is acting as a tonic to business. Some jobbing houses report having sold out their supply of holiday goods. The large amount of money in circulation for the wheat already sold is finding its way to Winnipeg. Fuel of all kinds is scarce and values keep well up. Interest rates are 6 to 7 per cent. for ordinary mercantile loans.

Wheat.

There are a good few points to be taken into account in reviewing the present situation in wheat. Russia has a large quantity lying ready for export and Argentina has a very fair outlook for the crop it will soon reap. But neither of these countries is in a mood to sell at present prices, and the same feeling of confidence in the future of wheat is felt to the south of us. On the Chicago market speculation is the rule and that is largely affected by local influences. With them the question is, what are the Armourers doing or likely to do? and the market fluctuates accordingly.

Prices to the south of us are much more dependent on the present and prospective milling demand. At Minneapolis the demand for cash wheat keeps prices stiff, though the threatened increase of all rail rates has so far a discouraging effect on millers. It is estimated that 65 per cent. of the wheat crop of North Dakota has been marketed and 75 per cent. of the crop of South Dakota has already been moved.

The high price of butcher meat is having a considerable effect in increasing the consumption of wheat, both on this continent and in Europe, and the indications are that wheat on the world's markets will maintain its present values, in any event for some time to come.

The extension made by the insurance companies of time from Dec. 5th to Dec. 8th did no good to prices for Manitoba wheat, for the simple reason that the lake hogs could make more money carrying coal west and iron ore east than our wheat. On this account the local market was dull and the drop to winter prices came on earlier than was expected.

No. 1 hard fell from 74½c. to 69½c. There was more wheat available on the last day of navigation than was wanted and for that reason there was no fancy advance in the closing days of the season as was the case in previous years.

The inspections for the first week of December have, as usual, been mostly of wheat—totaling 1,656 cars of wheat, of which C. P. R. had 1,233 cars, C. N. R. 423. Of these 620 were 1 hard, 536 1 northern, 222 2 northern, 192 3 northern, 47 No. 4, and 39 of inferior grades. Other grains inspected were, oats 28 cars, barley 11, flax 20, spelt 2.

Thompson, Sons & Co.'s market report for Monday, Dec. 8th, is as follows:—

Wheat—Liverpool 3d. to 8d. higher. No Paris report. American markets opened at Saturday's closing figures and under the influence of better cables and small increase in the visible supply compared to what had been expected shorts covered moderately and advanced markets, which closed at 3c. to 3c. over Saturday. The wires in the south are still in bad order and there are no reports to-day as to primary receipts or world's shipments. The American visible supply increased 858,000 bus. against an increase of 3,351,000 bus. last week and an increase of 2,844,000 bus. last year.

Chicago Dec. closed 73½c.; May 75½c. to 76c. Minneapolis Dec. closed 72½c. to 73c.; May 74½c. to 75c.

Manitoba wheat is extremely quiet and almost no business doing. This forenoon 69½c. basis 1 hard was offered for Dec. delivery. This afternoon 69½c. can be obtained, with 74c. for May delivery in store Fort William, Port Arthur or Duluth. We quote December delivery at terminal elevators 1 hard 69½c., 1 northern 67½c., 2 northern 65½c., 3 northern 63½c., No. 4 wheat 59½c. In store Minneapolis is worth basis 71c. 1 hard December or January shipment from country points.

Last boats have left Fort William and it is understood that one of the Grain Exchange companies and one of the so-called independent companies have large quantities of wheat left behind for which they could not secure boats.

Oats are quiet at 28c. for No. 1 white and 26½c. for No. 2 white, in store Fort William. The unexpected death on the morning of Sunday, Dec. 7th, of T. B. Baker, president of the Western Elevator Co., has come as

a shock to the members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Till about four years ago he carried on a general business in Moose Jaw, but came east and associated himself with Mr. Reid in the grain business. He had been curling on Friday evening, got a chill inflammation set in and he died on Sunday morning, heart failure being the immediate cause of death.

Oats.

The demand for wheat cars has completely paralysed the movement of oats. The demand for eastern shipments carried most of what has come in eastward, and for these No. 1 brought 28½c., No. 2 26½c. Feed 25c. Now that navigation has closed down these figures must take a drop, for the reported yields all over the country are very high. Of the whole crop only 20 or 25 per cent. are good milling oats, and feed qualities must therefore go at a lower figure in winter than they have been bringing lately.

Barley.

Malting qualities bring 28c. to 30c, feed about 26c.

Spelt.

Sells at 30c. for 50 lbs.

Flax.

About \$1 per bushel is the going price for carload lots at country points.

Flour.

Patents \$2, seconds \$1.85, strong hakers \$1.55.

Mill Feed.

Bran \$15, shorts \$17, oat chop \$19.50, barley \$16.50, oil cake \$25.

Horses.

Values continue to hold up well and are likely to do so. Good teams are in demand.

Cattle.

Butchers' cattle are in good demand, with no drop in values so far. We quote 3c. to 3½c. off the cars at Winnipeg.

Dressed beef is worth 6c. to 6½c. per lb. Country dressed stock is worth ½c. less. Veal 6c. to 7c.

Milch cows are in good demand.

Sheep.

Sheep are worth 3½c. per pound off the cars at Winnipeg, lambs 4½c. to 4½c.

Hogs.

The market is easier than at last report, having dropped from 6½c. to 6½c., with some dealers willing to offer only 6c. for choice packing weights. Supplies are coming in much freer. Heavy and light weights are bringing ½c. to 1c. less. All prices off the cars at Winnipeg. Dressed hogs 7c. to 8c.

Butter and Cheese.

Creamery—The city creameries are asking 26c. a pound for their fresh butter.

Dairy—Very little fresh made butter is coming in; a little held stock is coming forward, but none of high quality. The demand continues steady and values are likely to rise. Choice separator bricks are worth 21c. here and tubs range from 14c. to 17c., according to quality.

Cheese—Jobbers are selling Ontario cheese to the trade at from 13c. to 13½c.

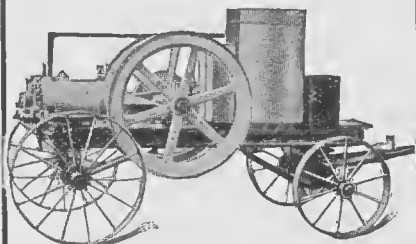
Poultry and Eggs.

Poultry—The requirements of the Winnipeg market are quite large and the receipts, though improved some, are still far short of the requirements. We quote chickens 10c., ducks 10c., geese 9½c., and turkeys 12c. to 13c.

Eggs are very scarce and none coming in. Cold storage eggs are 22c. and fresh eggs 25c. a dozen by the case. Strictly fresh eggs are retailing at 40c.

Hides.

Outside markets are weaker, as the quarantine in the New England states has affected values. Competition among buyers here has kept values up. We quote frozen hides 6c. to 6½c. here, with a 5lb. tare. Hides from the abattoirs are worth 7c. for No. 1 and 6c. for No. 2.

Gasoline Engines

Portable for Threshing, Chopping Feed, Cutting Wood, and General Farm Work: from 4 H.P. up to 20 H.P.

Write for prices and Catalogues.

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Office and Warehouse: 124 Princess Street, WINNIPEG

Frank Lightcap

DEALER IN

HIDES Pelts, Wool, Deerskins, Seneca Root, Etc.EXPORTERS OF **RAW FURS**

Highest prices paid to Consignors and returns made promptly.

Write for general circulars.

Highest Prices paid for Dressed Hogs

172-174 King Street.

P. O. Box 481.

WINNIPEG.

Wise Man's Wagon.

The man who has had experience in running a wagon knows that it is the wheels that determine the life of the wagon itself. Our **ELECTRIC STEEL WHEELS** have given a new lease of life to thousands of old wagons. They can be had in any desired height, and any width of tire up to 8 inches. With a set of these wheels you can in a few minutes have either a high or a low down wagon. The Electric Handy Wagon is made by skilled workmen, of best selected material—white hickory axles, steel wheels, steel hounds, etc. Guaranteed to carry 4000 lbs. Here is the wagon that will save money for you, as it lasts almost forever. Our catalog describing the uses of these wheels and wagons sent free. Write for it. **ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., BOX 252 QUINCY, ILLINOIS.**

ELECTRIC

Write The Western Implement Mfg. Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, for further information.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH

The Original
NON-POISONOUS FLUID DIP

Still the Favorite Dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large breeders.

FOR SHEEP.

Kills Ticks, Maggots; cures Scabs, heals Old Sores, Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, Etc.

Cleanses the skin from all insects and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy. Prevents the attack of Warble Fly, heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders, etc. Keeps animals free from infection.

NO DANGER, SAFE, CHEAP and EFFECTIVE

Beware of Imitations.

Sold in large tins at 75c. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

Sold by all Druggists. Send for Pamphlet.

ROBT. WIGHTMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound.
Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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THE STUART-ARBUTHNOT MACHINERY COMPANY, Limited,

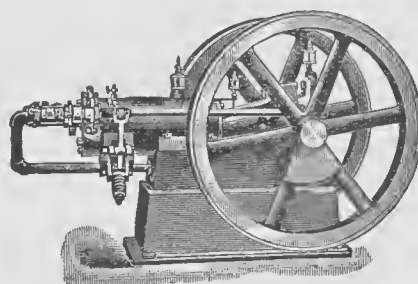
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The
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Made by the same people who make the celebrated Howe Scales.

Over 30 of them sold in Manitoba this season.



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GRAIN COMMISSION



Grain Exchange,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

P.O. Box 558

All Kinds of Grain and Seeds Received and Sold on Consignment.
We Invite Correspondence from Shippers. Wire or write for Quotations.

Farmers
IT WILL PAY YOU TO LOAD YOUR
ON THE CARS.
Grain

Why? Because you will save elevator fees, excessive dockage, buyers' salary, and car lots always bring top prices. Consign your grain to us and we will remit you proceeds, less regulation charges and ½c. per bushel commission, or will make straight bids on track your station.

Write for shipping instructions and other information to

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OFFICES: 26-27 NEW MERCHANTS BANK BLOCK.

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BRANDON, - MAN.

Two Doors West of A. D. Rankin & Co.

Write for our FURNITURE CATALOGUE.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Cost of Raising an Acre of Wheat.

Ed. Brown, Bolsevain, Man.: "I have seen estimates as to the cost of raising an acre of wheat, but as the seasons vary, so does the cost, as there is an increased price for threshing and marketing. I give a few figures from my experience this past season. The land I value at \$15 per acre, and 8 per cent. on that. This is for 50 acres of crop:—

Interest on \$750 at 8 per cent.	\$60.00
Seed, 75 bushels at 55c.	42.25
Plowing, at \$1.50 per acre	75.00
Sowing, 40c. per acre	20.00
Harrowing, 5 days at \$4 per day	20.00
Twine, 150 lbs. at 16c.	24.00
Stooking, 5 days at \$1.75 per day	8.75
Cutting, at 75c. per acre	37.50
Stacking, 2 men and team, 7 days	35.00
Threshing, 1,380 bus. at 44c.	61.60
Marketing, 24 loads at \$1.75 per load.	42.00
Meals, 100 at 20c. per meal	20.00
Teams, for hay and oats	8.00

Total expenses \$454.10
1,380 bus. at 53c. 731.40

"This leaves a profit of \$277.30 on 50 acres, or \$5.54 3-5 per acre.

"Cost putting in crop, harvesting and marketing, \$9.08 per acre. Cost per bus., 33c.

"Of course this is an exception to the general rule, as other years it has cost from 43c. to 55c. per bus. \$9.08 seems a large price per acre for working expenses, but then if the crop had been 20 bus. there would have been less in the last eight items."

Galloway Record.

Subscriber, Alta.: "Is there a Galloway association in Canada? Where can I get Galloways registered? I have some that are registered in the United States and now calves to register that have been raised here?"

Answer.—There is no Galloway association in Canada that we know of. If your parent stock is registered in the American Galloway Herd Book, you had better register the young stock there also.

Was it Grown in the Garden of Eden?

Red Fyfe, Morden, Man.: "I notice that in your last issue you have photos of wheat grown by Denoon Bros., at Eden. I should say from the appearance of the grain that we have here pretty strong corroboration of this reported fruitfulness of the garden of Eden."

Disc Plows.

P. C. W., Wetaskiwin, Alta.: "Kindly give information as to the ease of draft, durability and quality of work of the disc plow."

Answer.—See article on page 1006 of last issue on disc plows. The closing paragraph puts the whole matter in a nutshell.

Engineer's Licenses

Subscriber, Argyle, Man.: "Where can examinations for engineers' licenses be had and also address of nearest inspector?"

Answer.—The Manitoba Government does not issue any engineer's licenses.

Agricultural College — Cooking School.

Subscriber, Cartwright, Man.: "Is there any school of agriculture in Winnipeg? Is there any school of cooking there? If not, where are the nearest institutions of that nature?"

Answer.—Wesley College, Winnipeg, is offering a course in agriculture this winter. A cooking school has been established in connection with Manitoba University. Address Miss Lennox, Manitoba University, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Books on Hog Raising.

Geo. Johnson, Winnipeg: "Some friends here think of taking up land for the special purpose of raising hogs for market and packing purposes. Before doing so they are desirous of getting some book or pamphlet on the subject as a guidance. Does the Minister of Agriculture issue any pamphlets on the subject of hog raising for the benefit of farmers? In the States a man can get a pamphlet from Washington on any subject for any special purpose on farming. I would be glad of any information you may have

on this subject. Should not the Government issue any such circulars, kindly state where I could get such a book or circular for my friends."

Answer.—Information along the lines of hog raising will be found in this annual reports of the live stock associations of Manitoba, copies of which can be had from the Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg. The Dominion Department of Agriculture has also issued quite a number of bulletins on the subject. Address Prof. J. H. Grisdale, Central Experiment Farm, Ottawa. One of the best books on the subject is "Swine Husbandry," by F. D. Coburn. Price, from this office, \$1.75.

Spread in Wheat Prices.

Albert E. England, Waseau, Man.: "I recently shipped from Whitewater a carload of wheat of 1,450 bushels. The elevator price was 56 cents and track price 63½c., making a clear gain to me of \$104.75 by loading the car. Does it pay to load cars?"

Training a Dog.

A. N., Lacombe, Alta.: "I have a pure bred registered rough coated Scotch collie bitch, now seven months old, which will run after cattle, but makes no attempt to bite them, and persistently runs around the herd to their heads. Can any subscriber suggest a remedy to teach her to go to the heels?"

Answer.—This habit proves that the dog's ancestors have been sheep dogs, and partly from heredity, partly perhaps from early training, she follows sheep methods. It may be possible she can never be made a very good cattle dog. However, we shall be pleased to have the experience of any of our readers.

Breaking Heavy Scrub.

J. M., Deloraine, Man.: "I have bought a half section of scrub land, the sod of which is not very hard to break. It is, however, covered with small poplar, hazel and cherry. I have tried a common scrub plow and an 18-inch Moline plow, and neither gave satisfaction. They require a wheel in front, and when it strikes a small tree it makes the plow jump out of the ground just where one wants to plow deeper. They also choke badly. What I would like to know is where I can get a breaker heavy and strong enough that I could put on six or eight horses and go straight ahead through almost anything."

Answer.—As a scrub breaker is set upon the principle that the share shall give it a very strong downward tendency, we do not think you can make it work without a wheel to carry the point of the beam and to give steadiness to the plow. If your breaker were made to run so lightly that the wheel could be taken off, we do not think it could be controlled at all in rough places. The choking is also a difficulty which cannot be entirely overcome, although a little skillful manoeuvring by an experienced hand will save a good many stops from this cause. But, of course, in breaking land such as yours there must be a certain amount of chopping out of roots and of delay. We think that most of the firms placing breakers upon the market nowadays are turning out pretty good plows, but as so much scrub breaking is being done each year, we shall be glad to publish any pointers from any of our readers who have had valuable experience.

Heavy Potato Yields at Maple Creek.

H. A. Greeley, M.L.A., Maple Creek, Assa.: "In your issue of Nov. 20th I noticed an article entitled 'A Fancy Crop of Potatoes,' and with your permission I will relate an instance along somewhat similar lines which came under my personal observation. In the spring of 1900 I secured, from a seedsman in Pennsylvania, about four pounds of potatoes called the 'Commercial.' These potatoes were cut into one eye pieces, making 89 in all. They were planted about 15 inches apart in drills 38 feet long and 3½ feet apart, thus covering 399 square feet of surface. When dug in the fall they were weighed and it was found that there were 542 lbs., 520 of which were of a marketable size. Now, if I figure correctly, an acre would have produced 59,078 pounds, which at 25c. a pound would be \$14,769.50. I know whereof I speak, because I planted, cared for, dug and weighed the crop myself. Since 1900 I have continued to grow these potatoes, and while no such large crop has been secured under ordinary field culture, they have once exceeded 500 bushels to the acre. The first lot were planted in the house garden, and of course received some extra attention, but no more than was given to the balance of the garden."

Gasoline Engines.

Subscriber, Treherne, Man.: "1. I would like to know if the portable gasoline engine is a success. 2. Is it a durable rig for cold winter weather, or will heavy frosts render it useless?"

Answer.—Considerable space was given to the gasoline engine in The Nor-West Farmer during the summer months and we would suggest that you read this. Those who have tried them seem to be satisfied with them. We will be pleased to have this experience of those who have tried portable gasoline engines for threshing this fall.

The Largest Medical Practice in Canada.

For the past seventeen years Dr. Sproule has been working up a practice in New England, which has now assumed such enormous proportions as to extend to every portion of the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. How has Dr. Sproule attracted such a large number of patients? By two means, first, his great natural ability; and, second, by honest dealing. The doctor never undertakes to treat a person without first, through an elaborate system of correspondence, satisfying himself that he can cure the case. Dr. Sproule never takes any man's money unless he can do him good, and then the cured patients are so enthusiastic about the doctor's matchless skill that, as soon as they are well, they recommend their friends to try his treatment, and so his enormous practice keeps steadily increasing.

Five years ago, Dr. Sproule determined to allow Canadians to avail themselves of his services, and, to show them what he could do, went to Toronto and established an office at 93 Carleton street. At first, patients came slowly, but these got well so fast that they couldn't help telling their friends, and in three months, Dr. Sproule's practice was the largest in Canada. As the doctor agreed, he remained six months in Toronto, and then went back to his headquarters at Boston, where, aided by a trained staff of assistants, he is now directing the largest medical practice in the world in Catarrh and Chronic Diseases.

If you are ailing, don't mind because you cannot visit the doctor personally; his system of treatment by correspondence places his unrivalled knowledge right at your service in your own home.

Write full particulars of your disease to Dr. Sproule, B.A. (Graduate Dublin University, Ireland, formerly surgeon British Royal Mail Service), English Specialist in Catarrh and Chronic Diseases, No. 7 Doane street, Boston. His advice is free to all sufferers.



JAMES H. HEVENOR.

Dear Doctor Sproule—I have finished your medicines and they have restored my health completely. My head is clear. My voice is not husky. The dull headaches that used to make life seem a burden are gone. My nose and head were full and discharging all the time. My lungs were affected, so were my kidneys and liver. My skin was yellow and unhealthy looking, hands puffed and swollen. I was always getting cold. I gained right along under your treatment and now I don't see how I could feel any better. I am a different man.—Your grateful patient, JAMES H. HEVENOR, Crow's Nest, B.C.

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From now until January 1st, 1904

The Telegram this year besides increased attention to all the features that now make it a high-class magazine, as well as newspaper, will shortly announce some splendid serial stories. We are going to spend money for the rights to these on a scale never before attempted in the West.

To all our subscribers this year we offer one really good and expensive premium picture, "Can't You Talk?" We are also giving half-ton engravings of R. L. Borden, K.C., M.P., leader of the Liberal-Conservative party in "Canada," and Hon. R. P. Roblin, premier of Manitoba.

Line Contest for big money prize starts December 3rd, 1902.
Send us this coupon and get in the game.

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Liability for Loss of Sow.

T. W., Fleming, Assa.: "I took a valuable sow to a neighbor's place for service. As the sow would not stand very well, the owner of the boar suggested that I leave her, which I did. This was all that was said about leaving her. I went for her two days later. Owner of boar was not at home, but hired man told me that the pigs from adjoining pen had broken through and killed her. Who should stand the loss of sow?"

Answer.—Difficulties of this sort have often to be settled more according to the dictates of common sense and ordinary practice than by any cast iron ruling of the law. In your case we would say that as the accommodation afforded you by your neighbor in asking you to leave the sow was rather in the way of a favor than otherwise, he should not be held responsible for any loss. This seems particularly clear when you consider that nothing was being paid for the keep of the sow and that consequently no responsibility could be attached to the other man. There is not generally anything said on this point in the advertisements of boar owners, but the fact that owners of females are responsible is usually specified in the advertisements of stallion owners. We think, therefore, that you will find that ordinary practice and common sense combine to place the responsibility of loss upon yourself.

Identifying Insects.

A. K. Robertson, Souris, writes: "I lost about 800 celery plants this season by an attack from a bug similar to the aster bug. I tried lime water, but it did no good. Please give remedy."

Answered by Prof. James Fletcher.—I am sorry to say that I cannot identify this insect by this description, as I don't know what you mean by the aster bug. I have heard this name applied to three or four insects. As to the remedy, I should not expect lime water to have the slightest effect on any insect that I know. I do not know of any insect which attacks celery as badly as you describe. It would hardly be red spider, because that is so much smaller than the members of the animal kingdom that are usually designated "bug," that some other description would have been given. I wonder whether it may not have been the celery rust which effected your plants, but it is too use making suggestions. If specimens are sent me there is no trouble in naming the insect and giving the best known remedy. If you can get specimens for me I shall, of course, be glad to do my best to help you.

Re Hybridising of Cereals.

Thos. Outhwaite, Headingley, Man., writes: "I read with much interest the remarks of Walter Brydon, Neepawa, respecting the growing of Red Fyfe wheat received from Ottawa. I have, for several years, experimented with wheat and oats received from the experimental farm at Ottawa. This spring I sent to Ottawa for Red Fyfe wheat sufficient to sow one-tenth of an acre (8 or 10 lbs.). I sowed the wheat with a garden drill 10 inches between the rows, on summer fallowed, old, open prairie land, clay loam soil. I cut the wheat a little on the green side, by hand; the sheaves were put up in long stooks, eight sheaves in two rows and two sheaves put on top upside down in such a manner as to totally cover the ears of the eight sheaves underneath. The idea was to protect the grain from rain and sun and allow the grain to cure more evenly. The result was a beautiful red berry. I took first prize with it at our local show. The crop, by weight, was at the rate of 37 bushels to the acre, and weighed 61½ lbs. to the bushel, according to a report which I received from Ottawa."

"I examined the wheat when growing and found no ears of any other variety than Red Fyfe. The wheat was sown by the side of some Red Fyfe with considerable ears of Red Chaff, Bearded, White Chaff, Bearded, also some Red Chaff with no beards."

"As regards oats. I sowed Tartar King, a side oat, Banner, a branching oat, Wide-awake, a branching oat alongside, and found them come out true to kind. I may say there was considerable difference in the straw of the different kinds of oats. The Tartar King did not rust for the two years I have grown them, the Banner had a little rust, and the Wideawake was very much rusted, but I rather think the reason why the Wideawake oat was so much rusted was the late date of sowing (June 7th), whereas the Banner was sown on May 24th, and Tartar King on April 17th."

"In conclusion, I may say I have seen the ears of wheat shown in The Farmer, and measured them and find that they are about the size of wheat which I grew and measured in presence of witnesses, namely, from 4 to a little over 6 inches each. The reason my ears of wheat were so large was the way the grain was sown, 10 inches between rows. Some wheat I had sown broadcast had ears that were small in comparison."

RE WHEAT GROWN ON SCRUB LAND AND ON OPEN PRAIRIE.

"In the spring of 1901 a neighbor of mine whose land is scrubby bought some fine Red Fyfe wheat, which he sowed on his land. He won the first prize for Red Fyfe at our show in that year, although the wheat was not pure Red Fyfe. This fall he showed his wheat grown from the same wheat, but did not get a prize of any kind, as it was full of white grains. I bought some of the above wheat last spring and sowed it on corn land, open prairie, and although the wheat was full of bearded wheat, etc., in rubbing out

the ears of bearded wheat the berry was invariably red, but of a different shape to the Red Fyfe, and when threshed in bulk there seemed to be very few white grains. The above convinces me that the land has a good deal to do with the grain produced in the same locality on open prairie and scrub land from the very same seed."

Books on Engineering.

Subscriber, Milestone, Assa.: "Where could I get the address of some book on engineering? Also questions and answers?"

Answer.—We fill a large number of orders for books on engineering through this office, and can supply almost any work of this sort which is ever called for. By "Questions and Answers" you perhaps mean "Roper's Questions and Answers for Stationary and Marine Engineers and Electricians." It is more likely, however, that you mean "Roper's Instructions and Suggestions for Engineers and Firemen." The price of either book is \$2.00, but although rather a small book, we think the "Instructions and Suggestions" more likely to meet the needs of the engineers of this country. We also fill a large number of orders for "The Traction Engine: its use and abuse," a book which costs \$1.00, and "Roper's Young Engineer's Own Book," at \$2.50. The former is a very practical work on the handling of the traction engine, while the latter is designed to give beginning engineers a full understanding of the principle and practice of steam engineering in its various branches.

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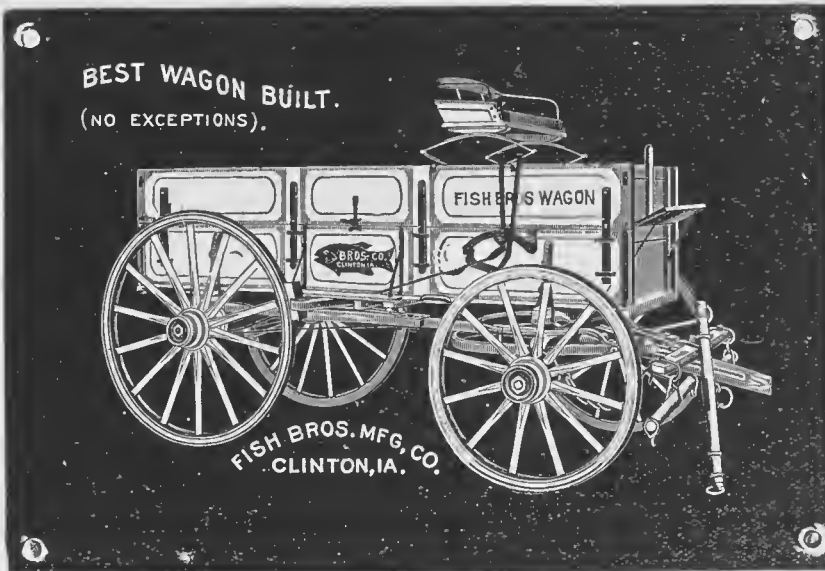
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THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY, Proprietors.
COR. McDERMOT AVE. AND ARTHUR STREET,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Subscriptions to Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain, \$1.75. To Winnipeg (unless called for at office of publication), \$1.50.

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Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 10c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the agate line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 175 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of The Farmer to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor'-West Farmer, P.O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

LOOK AT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION LABEL.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment it might not give the correct date because of insufficient time to make the change before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue, please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you "paid up" to the end of 1902? The label will tell you. If not, please renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor'-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.



WINNIPEG, DEC. 5, 1902.

THE CAR BLOCKADE AFFECTS THE NOR'-WEST FARMER.

Owing to a delay in the transit of cars of paper being received by The Nor'-West Farmer, we have been brought somewhat closely into sympathy with our subscribers in their experience with the car shortage. Although the cars were loaded and shipped in time to have reached us long before being needed for this issue, the paper did not come to hand so as to be available for printing until the 8th inst. This accounts for the delay in sending out this number. The position is made doubly inconvenient owing to the fact that our next issue will be our large Christmas Number, and the amount of work upon it usually crowds our presses pretty hard even under the most favorable conditions.

A BUSINESS-LIKE MOVE.

The Western Grain Growers' Association does not seem to be the sort of organization which is likely to talk itself to death without doing anything in a practical way. As a start along their newest line of action a formal complaint was laid before Warehouse Commissioner Castle against the station agent at Sinaluta and the C. P. R., his employers, for offences against the Grain Act. Consequent on that charge Mr. Castle, with the help of the Do-

minion government solicitor, has laid informations against the company and its agent, to be heard on Saturday, December 6th, before a local J.P. at Sinaluta.

Of course, this is only the breaking of the ice. Whichever way the local magistrate decides, his decision is pretty certain to be appealed, and that appeal will be the means of bringing the whole question of car shortage before a new tribunal.

In starting on this course, the W. G. G. A. has set Manitoba farmers an excellent example and given a good many of them an indirect rebuke. It is all right to ventilate grievances in the newspapers and to interview the railroad authorities, but talk does not fill the bushel, and the western men have scored a strong point in calling for the remedy provided by statute. No matter which way the case is decided on Saturday, more cases will be promptly brought up if necessary, till it is found out whether the railroads or the people own this country.

We want more railroads, even after the existing ones have been made to understand what they owe to the country in return for the lavish grants of public money and property with which they have already been endowed. But the country is now pretty effectually aroused and will be a good deal more wary in their business arrangements with new railroad projects. The sudden expansion in crop production for 1901 over that of 1900 furnished some kind of excuse for the unpreparedness of the C. P. R. to meet the call on its transportation resources. For that particular year's shortcomings the fundamental cause, as The Nor'-West Farmer has already pointed out, was the policy of the directors of the company of staving off renewals of wornout rolling stock as long as the wheels could be got to turn, and charging ordinary repairs to capital, all with the view of showing satisfactory profits and large prospective increase in the value of the undertaking. How this policy has worked in the last few years we all know. The shares, worth in 1895 as low as \$35, are now worth close on \$130, and out of that difference some people must have realized enormous profits. The present holders of the same shares with a rapidly expanding volume of business are struggling along with a miserably deficient equipment, which justly receives the unanimous condemnation of the whole West, for whose interests mainly this paper presumes to speak.

Instead of having a property in the best of trim, with a justifiable increase in the value of its shares, the company's officials are to-day, so far as transportation goes, in the position of the administrator of a bankrupt concern, who is doing his best by partial payments to the most clamorous of its creditors to keep up appearances. That is bound to be a losing game, and the trial of Saturday, though only before a local justice, is a first step toward bringing the C. P. R. face to face with its liabilities and obligations to the people, from whose industry the profits are mainly drawn.

CONTRACTS—WRITTEN AND VERBAL.

The farmer needs a great deal of skill besides the capacity to grow crops and stock and handle successfully the expensive appliances, without which profit in farming is impossible. He may raise good stock and not know when and where to market it to the best advantage. Or he may never know that he wants a thing till everybody is looking for it, and then he must buy at a high figure or go without.

Or he may be induced by a slick-tongued agent to make bargains, the exact bearing of which he does not find out till too late. In spite of wheat blockades the average farmer feels just now fairly well off and the spirit of investment seizes on him.

Besides the pay-as-you-go investments, there are always grand bargains in sight on which you need give no

money down, simply give your note redeemable three months or three years hence. You may be tempted to buy some really desirable object; horses are getting dearer every year and you have one or two mares that you can spare for breeding. Just then a neighbor comes round with a pleasant spoken stranger, the agent of a man who has scores of choice stallions always for sale. He has one or two of those grand horses quite within reach, and his price is only \$3,000. Of course, one man cannot afford to invest in such a valuable horse, but it is only \$100 each to yourself and the other 29 of your neighbors, and you can give your joint notes payable in five years to secure a horse whose services will in five years introduce a new style of colts that the whole district will be proud of. That horse is liable to die, but the seller has him insured somewhere in Illinois or Iowa, and the company is ready to continue the insurance on the same liberal terms to the syndicate in which you are to be a partner. The horse looks splendid, for the man who is selling him knows how to show him to advantage. You know nothing of his breeding powers, but the seller will give you a contract guaranteeing, in case of failure, an exchange for a better horse, for a few more hundred dollars. He will give you a guarantee now for 60 per cent. of foals. In short, the deal is made so attractive that you become part owner of a horse which you think will bring you a lot of profit at a merely nominal risk.

By and by some sarcastic critic comes along and points out flaws in that magnificent horse, or suggests that a beef horse like that will never leave strong colts, or he points out flaws in those guarantees. The principal behind that agent lives in a foreign state and it will cost the price of a good many colts to get judgment against him, which, when got, is very difficult to realize on.

Besides those written contracts for expensive articles like a syndicate stallion, there are a great many contracts into which a farmer may enter which make it quite plain how much you are to pay; but that are, in the main, verbal and whose precise purport, should you choose to refuse payment, gets badly mixed in the memories of buyer and seller and are not worth a cent against the evidence supplied by your note in the hands of an innocent holder.

It is needless to multiply examples. What we want to impress on every reader is that he should become absolutely sure that the party for whom any agent is doing business is good for his share of the obligations in the contract. See also that you fully comprehend the bearing of the contract before you sign it. See also that all you bargained for is embodied in the contract itself, for verbal additions to written agreements are empty wind. See also that no two meanings can be made out of the wording. And in the case of that syndicate it may be as well to note that if one-half the names on the joint note are not worth suing, the bank that holds the note need not trouble itself about them. It can collect the whole amount out of the half-dozen best men whose names are on it, and leave them to deal with the rest any way they choose.

It is not with a view to discouraging profitable and legitimate investment that we write thus. Far from it. Not many farmers ever go bankrupt through the possession of too great an amount of well-balanced business enterprise. We say get the very best stock and machinery and buildings which you can buy and be reasonably certain of being able to pay for them. But in all these lines there are reliable firms, doing a perfectly honorable business, and there are others which careful investigation will teach you to evade. If a man is perfectly honest, he will only be pleased to let you hold his proposition up to the white light of thorough consideration and enquiry.

In closing, we want to say again that it is only the written contract that counts; verbal agreements are of no value no matter how plausible they may be.

THE BEST FARM PAPER.

A subscriber at Hillburn, Assa., writes to us under date of December 6th, 1902:—"Enclosed find \$1 for your paper. I was persuaded to try the paper for a while, but do not like it. With this mail I am sending them word to stop it. I have read your paper for some time, and there is no comparison between the two." We are constantly in receipt of such letters as this, and at this season of the year they come to us more thickly than at other times.

In taking an agricultural paper, farmers and ranchmen want to get the very best which their money will buy, and it is the claim of The Nor'-West Farmer that its advantages as a purely Western Canadian publication make it by far the most valuable journal of the class for which anyone in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories can subscribe. We believe that a paper, as well as a man, can best succeed by "hoeing its own row," and so we confine ourselves to an endeavor to serve the agricultural interests of that division of Canada which lies west of the Great Lakes. And we think that this policy has been sufficiently justified by the measure of success with which The Farmer is being blessed.

It has been our aim to become thoroughly acquainted with every corner of our part of the Dominion, and to enlist the co-operation of the best minds and secure the benefit of the best thought and fullest experience which is to be found. Added to these benefits, the publishers of The Nor'-West Farmer are backing it by a vigorous business policy, and the installation from time to time of such additions to the mechanical equipment as shall better facilitate the out-turning of the publication.

We are again asking our subscribers for a renewal of their support. Are our claims substantial?

MASTERS OF THE COUNTRY.

The refusal of the Canadian government to allow export cattle to be shipped in bond through the State of Maine has brought out a drastic order from the C.P.R. officials. That road absolutely refuses to handle cattle shipments to the lower provinces. If they cannot have the whole haul they won't carry it part way and hand it over to the Intercolonial. For a long time people in the West have thought that the C. P. R. considered themselves master of the country and that they could do just as they pleased without let or hindrance from any one. This drastic order confirms this opinion and shows the true attitude of the C. P. R. just as plainly as if they had said so in so many words. The success of their shameful treatment of the farmers of the West has hardened their hearts and emboldened them to try the same policy with the East. If they are successful in bluffing the East in this way they will just snap their fingers at the people and laugh.

We hope it raises such a storm of indignation that it will rouse people and their representatives in parliament to see that steps must be taken to bring the railroads under control. They are built to serve the public and are bonused for that purpose. After all the money and land that has been given to the C.P.R. one naturally looks for better treatment at their hands, but instead they are growing more bold in working their own will. We would urge upon every member of parliament the necessity of getting after the railways and enacting such legislation that will make our great railways our servants and not our masters.

—An amusing story comes from Minn., on the Canadian Northern Railway. Farmers have been in the habit of boarding incoming trains to take possession of empty cars. Quite a number did this one day, the train started without the usual whistle, and they had a free ride to the next station and a seven-mile walk home.

ADVANCING THE LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

Just as we went to press with the last issue of The Nor'-West Farmer, F. W. Hodson, live stock commissioner for the Dominion, paid Winnipeg a visit to map out, with G. H. Greig, the work he is to undertake in the interests of the live stock industry of the West. Mr. Hodson always works in harmony with existing live stock associations, as there is no need to multiply officials. In this way he has placed the live stock industry in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces on a good working basis. Manitoba has well-organized associations, but by uniting their efforts on one man as secretary, who will give his whole time to the work, and working in harmony with the Federal and Provincial departments a much wider and more useful work can be done.

Mr. Hodson attended meetings of the executives of the associations, and outlined his plan of work and explained how he was prepared to assist the breeders of the West. At these meetings the programme for the annual convention was also discussed. The practical demonstration work was so successful a feature of last year's meetings that it was decided to follow along the same line again this year, with this difference, that the demonstration work will be continued for a week or ten days, becoming really a school of instruction in live stock husbandry. Capable teachers will be secured and a suitable building selected in which to hold the meetings. This kind of work has taken wonderfully well in the East, and the special live stock course for two weeks at Guelph College and at Amherst, N. S., was so popular that it had to be repeated. We feel safe in saying that such a school of practical work in live stock would be welcomed in this province, and old, as well as young, men would attend. If the school of stock judging proves a success at Winnipeg it is possible that it may be repeated at another point in the province. However, plans are not fully matured as yet, but we give this rough outline so that our readers may know what is in store for them this winter and plan to attend.

As an evidence that The Nor'-West Farmer believes in the value of such a school and that young men on our farms want to know more about their work, an article appeared in last issue's dairy column urging the Dairy Superintendent to enlarge the course given at the dairy school so as to take in courses on stock and grain. This article was written some time ago and was to press before the decisions were arrived at as the result of Mr. Hodson's visit.

The holding of this kind of a school is just what The Nor'-West Farmer advocated on page 588 in September 20th issue, 1901, in an editorial on "The Breaking Plow for an Agricultural College." In this article the suggestion was made that schools of this kind be held for a week or ten days at various points throughout the province as preparation work for an agricultural college. We are pleased to see that the beginning of these schools is very near and prophesy that there will be a demand for them from numerous quarters. Following along these lines the live stock associations can lead in a very useful work. It will have another good purpose. It will train young men as judges of live stock for our local fairs. The Farmer wishes the new secretary and the stock associations every success in their work.

IMPROVING THE VALUE OF OUR LARGER SHOWS.

In the report of the Brandon show this year a suggestion was thrown out which it would be well to emphasize. It has been suggested before in the columns of The Nor'-West Farmer in connection with the Winnipeg Industrial. The suggestion was to arrange the animals in the stables according to age. That is, all the yearlings, 2-year-olds, 3-year-olds, etc., stand together in the stables. A visitor could then be

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able to make comparisons that cannot be made in any other way. If, after the animals have been judged, they are arranged in order of merit, the judge placing every animal in the ring, the educational value will be all the greater. What an instructive lesson it would be to have all the aged Shorthorn bulls standing alongside one another; then the 2-year-olds, the yearlings, and so on down the line. What a grand thing it would be to then have them arranged in order of merit. Visitors could then have an opportunity to study the awards and see why one animal was placed ahead of another any day after the judging was done. It is almost impossible for the ordinary farmer to make a comparison of competing animals separated in different stables as the animals now are. Ranged side by side, this difficulty would be overcome. The uniformity of the exhibit would appeal

ample return to the exhibitors for the extra labor entailed because it would attract and hold the public as no other feature of the live stock exhibit has ever done.

We would be pleased to have the opinion of stockmen upon this idea. It is a move we would like to see inaugurated, and if the breeders feel that the extra work would be too heavy for them the Live Stock Associations might bear a share of the cost of the extra labor for one year just to give it a trial. We heartily recommend the idea to the exhibition board and the breeders.

SHEEP VS. CATTLE.

Some discussion has been provoked in the Territorial press upon a leading article which appeared in these columns on the above subject, dealing with the meeting between the parties to the dis-

— "Among recent sales of Alberta ranches at a good figure" was the sale of W. C. Skrine's place in the High River district. Nine dollars an acre was the price for the land, comprising about 5,000 acres, and the total purchase money for the ranch and cattle was, it is stated, \$52,000 cash." The foregoing item, taken from the Calgary Herald, gives some idea of the way in which the price of land in Alberta is advancing. It is not many years since almost the whole of that part of the country was open for free grazing, and the ranchers were accustomed to talking of twenty acres for each animal. The great increase in the number of ranchers located in many parts of Southern Alberta is running the price of land away up, and is putting the stock growing business upon a new and more permanent basis.

DON'T LISTEN

To what people say when they would discourage your hope of exchanging womanly weakness and sickness for perfect health. Women who have been invalids for years, scarcely able to be up



half the time, and the other half of their time spent in bed, have been made healthy, hearty women by the use of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It cures the womanly diseases which undermine the strength. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

"With pleasure I send a few lines to let you know that I feel much better than for eight years before taking your 'Favorite Prescription,'" writes Mrs. Pierce Geise, of 822 West Philadelphia Street, York, Penn'a. "Will recommend Dr. Pierce's medicine to every person who may inquire as to what it has done for me. I was troubled with female weakness and began to think I would never be well. If I had continued the treatment prescribed by my doctor I don't know what would have become of me. When your treatment was commenced my weight was 108 lbs.; at present it is 130. Have healthy color and my friends say I look well. My best thanks to you and my best wishes too, for what you have done for me."

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, sick women well. Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women. The Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

Attend to Your Renewal at Once

A great many thousand subscriptions to The Nor'-West Farmer expire with this month, and we would ask as a favor that the matter of renewing should be attended to at the very earliest date possible. Sometimes our subscribers wait to be personally notified by mail of the date of expiry. With such heavy work as falls upon our subscription department at this time of the year, it is not possible for us to write each one; so we would thank our patrons to attend to the matter promptly without waiting for any special notification.

In this issue we are inserting a subscription slip which sets forth our offers. If your subscription needs renewing we would thank you to fill out the form and return AT ONCE; there will then be no danger that the matter will go without being attended to.

The date on the mailing label on the cover of your paper will show to what time you are paid. "Dec. 02," for instance, means that you are paid to December, 1902, the end of this month; "May 02" would mean May 31, 1903, and so on.

As the policy of this paper is to have subscriptions payable in advance, we would be pleased to hear from each one in good time, so that there may be no disappointment caused by being dropped from our lists.

to the eye, and we believe, if once done, would be so satisfactory to the breeders themselves that they would overlook any inconvenience the separating of their exhibits might cause.

The great difficulty in the way is the extra labor the separation of the members of a herd would cause. No men deserve more praise for the unending care they give their stock than the herdsmen and owners, and the burden of extra labor involved in such an arrangement as proposed would fall on them. But the show is not for them alone, the animals are on exhibition, not alone to win prizes. The visitor has come to see the animals and learn all he can about them; that is what he has paid his money for, and he is deserving of some consideration. It is upon him the board of management must depend to make the show successful, and if he is pleased with what he sees and learns he will come again another year and bring his friends with him. The stabling of the live stock according to ages as proposed would, we believe, bring

pute and Homestead Inspector Stewart. The Nor'-West Farmer does not pretend to champion either party, but is earnestly anxious to see the dispute settled upon a permanent basis, satisfactory to all concerned. No one will seriously contend that Mr. Stewart's settlement fulfils those requirements. It may be satisfactory to both parties and still leave much to be desired. Sheepmen are looking this way from the overcrowded Montana and Oregon ranges, and if the authorities are wise, they will look closely into the proposal urged in our article referred to, namely, to set apart a large portion of country and offer exceptional advantages to sheepmen there so that it would be good business on their part to settle in such districts rather than going elsewhere and add to present complications.

—Professor Robertson has paid a visit to Ohio studying the working of a couple of consolidated rural schools there.

ADVERTISING NECESSARY TO SUCCESS.

"The public forgets, and forgets quickly." Though such is the opinion of a well-known politician, is it not true so far as breeders of pure-bred live stock are concerned? We fully believe that breeders would be very much astonished if they knew just how soon they were forgotten by the public. A few breeders depend upon their record made at shows, perhaps some years ago, to keep their name before the public, but such men have little idea of how rapidly the memory of show ring performances passes from the mind of the public. It is with the live stock breeder as in other lines of business—the persistent advertiser who secures the financial results.

Col. A. A. Pope, who has been closely identified with the bicycle and its success, says that the failure of the bicycle trust in the United States was due to the fact that it reduced its advertising to a very small amount. Had it not been for this niggardliness he thought the trust would have succeeded. Large sums of money were spent in advertising by the various firms united by the trust. This all tended to interest people in the bicycle and helped its sale. No one is better posted on the bicycle business than Col. Pope, and when he says the prime cause of failure was lack of advertising we may well value his opinion. Other trusts are not so short-sighted and spend money freely to let the world know what they have to sell.

In this respect breeders of live stock can well take a lesson from the managers of big financial concerns. If these men find it is necessary to keep the qualities of their goods constantly before the public, "lest they forget," it is just as necessary for breeders of live stock to let their fellow farmers and breeders know the merits of what they have to sell. Advertising is almost as necessary to success in stock breeding as good stock. A man may have blood of the fashionable families in his herd or stud, but if he doesn't tell people about it how will they know? They won't look it up themselves, that's certain. They must be told about it, and told again and again. To invest money in good stock and then settle down to breeding without letting people know that you are in business is a sure road to oblivion and failure. Because the work of breeding and handling the herd is so familiar to them, breeders imagine everybody knows all about what they are doing. There never was a greater mistake. A few of the neighbors may know, but people further away do not know, and if they do know they forget unless constantly reminded. We will do well to remember that the public forgets and forgets quickly. If you have anything to sell let the public know about it. The Farmer will tell what you have to sell in tens of thousands upon tens of thousands of homes throughout the West and thus make neighbors for a breeder all the leading men in the West, instead of only those just in sight of his farm. Let the public know what you have to sell.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Not in a long time has it been the pleasure of the editor of this paper to attend a convention of farmers where they were so unanimous and liberal spirited in their deliberations as were the delegates to the annual meeting of the central division of the Territorial Grain Growers' Association. Though all were feeling the effects of the grain blockade, yet the discussions were not rabid; everybody seemed prepared to meet the issue face to face and discuss it calmly, seeking for a fair solution of the difficulties rather than waste words talking about present conditions. They went about it in a business way, first looking for what will afford immediate relief then for the future. The manner in which the working of the Grain Act and its many violations by the railway company was discussed stands to

their credit and is worthy of emulation by some Manitoba farmers.

Since its inception the association has done good work and will, we believe, continue to do so. The decisions arrived at are not those of a handful of extremists at one point, but the result of the deliberations of about 1,000 farmers situated all over Eastern Assiniboia. They are entitled to respect as making an honest effort to solve a very difficult problem. We cannot help admiring the energetic manner in which they have proceeded to solve the interpretation of the Act by an appeal to the courts. It is too bad this was not done in the beginning of the season instead of at its close, when a favorable decision will not mend matters very much. Farmers have learned their lesson, however, and another year should jump on the first violation of the Act at the beginning of the season.

The changes in the Grain Act suggested last week will, we think, meet with the support of everyone. If, however, the present Act is upheld, it will only be necessary to clear up those portions that are ambiguous. That the Western farmers are not hard to deal with is evidenced by their willingness to let the elevators have half the cars. The contention of those who brought in the minority report will meet with a large measure of support, and no one will object if the law upholds the point that farmers ought to rank equally with the elevator men for cars. The grain dealers may as well take their medicine, for the farmers will not let up on this matter until they have freedom of shipment for their wheat.

WHEAT FOR THE EAST.

Just as we go to press G. M. Bosworth, fourth vice-president of the C. P. R., makes the announcement that 5,000,000 bushels of wheat will be taken East by all-rail to St. John's this winter. We hardly know what to make of this statement. Last season they refused to handle wheat by all-rail, and if they could not do it last season we cannot see how they can do so this winter, for they certainly are not in as good a position. The truth of the matter is that they are afraid that the true seriousness of the situation in the West, their utter inability to meet the demands of the country, and the consequent loss that is caused the settlers, will become known in the East and influence legislation unfavorably against them as well as tend to discourage immigration. The decision at Sinaluta going against them has also induced them to make this statement. We can look upon it as nothing else than a great big bluff to ease off the tenseness of the present situation. In view of all their fair promises during the last six months this statement cannot be taken with any seriousness that the C. P. R. for one moment contemplate moving anything like 5,000,000 bushels to St. John's. They will make a dumb show of doing so, but the number of cars actually moved out will be very small.

If they really mean to relieve the present situation let them send all the cars, as fast as they are emptied at Fort William, to the Territories to carry wheat over the Soo line to Minneapolis and Duluth. Some of them may go out by Greta via the Great Northern, too. As both of these roads are short of cars and cannot spare any to handle Canadian wheat the C. P. R. should meet the situation itself. They alone are responsible for the present car shortage; therefore, if Mr. Bosworth really means to make "a great effort" to relieve the present situation let him make it by supplying the cars to take wheat to Duluth and Minneapolis. A "great effort" to haul wheat to St. John's will not help us; a real desire on the part of the C.P. R. will call for a little unselfishness in turning over freight to the roads to the south of us, but it will afford relief to the country. One thousand or more cars actively operated in moving wheat south would soon carry out a lot of wheat. Actions speak louder than words, and we will soon know what the C.P.R.'s "great effort" will amount to.

All Hands On Time

The second hand,
the minute hand,
the hour hand, run
in unison on an
ELGIN
Watch

Perfect in construction; positive in performance. Every genuine Elgin has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works. Illustrated art booklet free.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY, Elgin, Ill.



—It is stated that when the report of the Department of Railways is brought down it will show the profits for the year of the Intercolonial Railway to be \$98,822.

—The attendance at the Guelph Agricultural College is so large that though extra accommodation has been provided so that now the college can house more students than it ever did, yet there are forty boarding outside.

—One of our subscribers, in renewing his subscription for 1903, writes: "My pipe is my constant companion and solace, but if I had to choose between it and The Nor-West Farmer I would sacrifice the pipe." This is indeed a puff.

—Canada is not only supplying South Africa with teachers for her schools, but now her trained dairymen are going to teach the Boers the latest trick in the dairy line. Two or three instructors, who have done good work in the Maritime provinces, are going. Canada has sent to other countries quite a number of dairy experts as well as successful teachers of agriculture—no small credit to our country.

—A number of farmers in the vicinity of Ingersoll, Ontario, have sold pure bred animals to a stranger who represented himself as buying them for shipment to the States. In concluding the transaction the purchaser secured signatures to a paper which was represented as being necessary to secure duty free admission across the line. The day for delivery came round and the animals were taken to town, but nobody turned up to receive them nor had any arrangements been made for their shipment. According to last reports the farmers believe that they have been buncoed and that the papers will turn up in the shape of notes.

—The recent great fire in the lumber yards of the Rat Portage Lumber Co., at Norman, will prove a heavy loss, not only to the company but to the country at large. The great demand for lumber consequent on the rapid increase of settlement and the rush of building in every town and village of the West makes lumber scarce and dear. The destruction of the produce of nearly a whole season's work of one of the largest mills in the country must aggravate the situation, and building may next year be more expensive than ever before. Here again the shortage of car service has told. With ample car service a good deal of the lumber now gone up in smoke would have been spread all over the country in fulfillment of orders already taken by the company.

—North Dakota has for a few years had an agricultural school in combination with an experiment station. This combination seems to be a favorite one with the farmers, for this year there are already 640 pupils registered, though there is only room for 600, and more

turning up every day. They are just now in urgent need of an assistant professor of agriculture, the last occupant, Mr. Ten Eyck, having gone as professor of agriculture to Kansas Station. One great stimulus to the demand for agricultural education has been the standing offer of President Hill to carry 50 farmers from any county to visit the agricultural stations on his road. What is seen on such visits usually leads to the entry of a good few students for next year.

—In another place in this issue space is given to an article on the shrinkage in the weight of cattle demanded by buyers. As pointed out in this article, this shrinkage comes to be a heavy burden on the Western stockman. In the East, where cattle come right from the stable, there may be some reason for such a rule, but in the West, where animals are running out, the rounding-up and coralling causes shrinkage enough without taking another 5%. In the East feeders are rebelling against this, and some are going so far as to refuse to stand the shrinkage caused by their cattle walking from the farm to the shipping point. They have scales in their barns and bargain to have their animals weighed on their own scales, where it can be done without any excitement and consequent loss. Some such plan as this must be started by western rangemen. If they stand together they can get their own terms. Year by year more buyers are coming into the field. This means keener competition, and therefore easier for the cattlemen to obtain their own terms. If they cannot get these they can ship themselves. The experience of those who do ship their own stock is that there is money in doing so. This being so, buyers can afford to meet reasonable terms on the part of the stockmen.

WINDMILLS



**CHEAPEST
and BEST
POWER
is a
CANADIAN
AIRMOTOR**

Will hustle all the year
around for you.
WILL CUT FEED, GRIND PULP.
Pumps Water Anywhere and Everywhere.
Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.
TORONTO, ONT.
Manitoba Agents:
MANITOBA PUMP CO.,
BRANDON - MANITOBA

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Plow Works for Winnipeg.

A prospectus for an agricultural implement manufactory at Winnipeg has just been issued. It is for what is to be known as the John Clayton Plow Works, Ltd. The prospectus says:

This company is organized for the purpose of manufacturing the celebrated Star line of John Clayton plows and other agricultural implements in Winnipeg. For the past 28 years the John Clayton plows have been in the front rank in the United States as a line of goods that would meet all requirements of the Northwestern farmer, in and under all conditions of soil and location. It is not one plow of this celebrated make that this company controls and intends to build, but the full line, comprising the most modern and up-to-date frame sulky and frame gang plows, Invicta No. 1 and 2, Star sulky and Star gang with link action and lifting device, which enables the plows to be operated by one lever only—also a new tricyclic sulky plow, a model of simplicity and efficiency, a full line of brush and grub breakers, wood and steel beam stubble plows, also a full line of wheeled walking plows and plow attachments. Mr. Clayton is inventor of the convex form of mould board and share for plows made on strictly geometrical proportions, the Canadian patents for which are controlled by this company. Plows made under the patents are noted for great durability, fine scouring qualities, exceeding light draft, and excellent work in the field. From dynamometer tests it is fully demonstrated that plows made on this principle are one-fourth lighter in draft. The eye of the world is at the present time directed to the great Canadian Northwest, which bids fair to supersede the American Northwest that has for the past 30 years astonished the world by its marvellous growth, taxing its sources of supply in the extreme. Winnipeg as located, and the splendid headway she has already made, stands not only to be the great source of supply commercially, but also become in the near future a manufacturing city of vast importance to help supply the needs of this country.

The company has secured a site for its plant within a few minutes' walk of the street car line, and also having side-tracks from the railway entering the works for in and out shipments.

The works to be erected are planned to be commodious, modern one-storey structures, to be equipped with the most modern tools and appliances, with the best skilled labor to be had from the great plow centres.

John Clayton, who has record as an inventive genius, will have charge of the mechanical management.

The capital stock is placed at \$180,000, divided into 1,800 shares of \$100 each.

The individuals seeking incorporation are John Clayton, Wm. Blackwood, W. H. Walker, J. C. Simpson, and R. M. Thompson.

A Progressive Concern.

Winnipeg has many up-to-date business houses within its borders, but there are none who seem more alive to the interest of their customers than the Union Petroleum Co. of Canada, Ltd., successors to the Atlantic Refining Co. This go-ahead concern, after a thorough reorganization, have established themselves among us as refiners of petroleum and import the very highest grades of American oil to be had. Having just recently built a fine new warehouse, they will hereafter have ample storage for their products. With this increased storage facility, they will not be at the mercy of the transportation companies, as in the past, whom, on account of the enormous wheat crop, neglected their regular freight, as many merchants no doubt can testify, and, as a result, there have been many delays in delivery. This difficulty will be overcome to a great extent by the increased storage capacity enabling the company to book and fill orders in advance and thus avoid delay. General credit should be given this enterprising firm, inasmuch as it has been their policy to import the highest grade of American burning oils, thus forcing their competitors to fill their orders with better oil than they formerly supplied to the people of this western country.

Another feature, which marks the growth of this progressive house, is in their moving into larger offices in the new Merchants bank building. Being installed in their new offices, and their new warehouse in full swing, it will place them in a strong position to fill all orders promptly and take good care of their many patrons. We predict a bright future for this enterprising house, whom we understand is strictly independent of any monopoly.

One of the latest incorporated companies seeking favor from the public in a business way is the C. R. Steele Furniture Co. They have secured premises at 238 Main street, Winnipeg, where they are showing a large stock of goods in their line.

Don't Do It.

The following was a clip from The Thresher World, and while the article has threshing machinery specially in view, the "don't's" apply with just as much force to other agricultural implements:—

Don't let your machinery stand out of doors until after Christmas because you are busy.

Don't store your machinery and the salt barrel in the same shed.

Don't make a hen roost out of your machinery. It is too expensive.

Don't put your separator or huller away until you have cleaned all the grain, dirt and dust off of it. Mice and rats prefer costly nests.

Don't put your engine away until you have smeared all the bearings, valves and cylinders with some sort of oil paste to prevent rust.

Don't fail to strip your machines of all belts, webs, etc., and put in dry place safe from rats and mice.

Don't fail to put all your tools in the tool box and hide the key where you can't find it until next season.

Don't wait until next season to make up your list of repairs, do it now while fresh in your mind.

Don't fail to collect your bills at once. The easiest time to collect is when a bill becomes due.

D. M. Osborn & Co. are extending their warehouse at Minneapolis.

Walter Alexander has assumed management of the Winnipeg Machinery & Supply Co.

The Moline Plow Co., of Moline, Ill., have increased their capital stock from \$2,400,000 to \$3,200,000.

A proposition is on foot to increase the capital stock of the Acme Harvester Co., Peoria, Ill., to \$3,500,000.

Among the visitors to Winnipeg recently was F. Chapin, the implement dealer, of Hartney, who reports business as excellent.

The stone and brickwork of the McLaughlin Carriage Co. building in Winnipeg is completed and the interior is now being given attention.

A very tasty wall calendar has been received by The Nor-West Farmer from the Frost & Wood Co. It shows a young lady in bright costume standing in grain, and a harvest scene. It is quite attractive.

From the Scott Furniture Co., of Winnipeg, we have received a little work entitled "Fancy Furniture for Christmas Presents." It shows in picture form a number of their chairs, tables, cabinets, etc. Drop a postal card to the firm and secure one.

There has been some delay with the fine Cockshutt building, owing to the non-delivery of the stone. The contractor is now receiving a more liberal supply and the work is being pushed ahead in fine shape notwithstanding the cold weather.

John Carr, Jas. McDiarmid, Edward Cass, John McDiarmid and Isaac Pitblado are seeking incorporation as the Winnipeg Paint and Glass Co., with a capital stock of \$75,000. Their place of business is on Donald street, where will be found a stock of paints, glass, etc.

E. Whaley, senior member of the Whaley, Royce & Co., Ltd., has returned east after a visit with E. J. Gollop, their manager at Winnipeg. He was delighted with the capital city and believes with the crowd that great things in a business way are ahead of the West.

E. M. Madden, travelling auditor of the Deering Division of the International Harvester Co. of America, has been in Winnipeg for some days going over the books of the concern. It was his first visit and he was delighted, so much so that he is looking forward to his next trip to the capital city of the Great West.

Those advertisers who have not yet secured space in the Christmas issue of The Nor-West Farmer should lose no time in doing so, if suitable position is looked for. The number bids fair to be larger than any previous issue and will have announcement from all the concerns seeking trade from the settlers of the West.

The American Western Association of stove manufacturers have advanced prices 5 per cent. Some called for a 10 per cent. advance, but the majority ruled at the former figure. The increase in the price of coke, at least 50 per cent., and iron, 60 to 70 per cent., in the past three years, is the reason given by the manufacturers for taking this step.

The International Harvester Co. expect to have their mammoth steel plant in operation April 1st, 1903. It is to be one of the largest concerns of the kind in America. There will be blast furnaces with an annual capacity of 200,000 tons of pig iron. These furnaces will be supplied with ore from the extensive Meaba mines, the property of the great corporation. Pig iron will be converted into steel by the Bessemer process, and will be finished at the other mills, to be used in the manufacture. The finished products of the mill will be over 60,000 tons of steel per annum.

J. B. McCutcheon, of the Nichols & Shephard Co., has returned from a trip to headquarters, and is much pleased at the way the company is looking at the trade prospects in the Canadian West. They are determined to push business more than ever and with this in view will make announcement to the farmers through each issue of The Nor-West Farmer.

The Nor-West Farmer had a pleasant call recently from Wm. English, of Petrolia, Ont., who is president of the Petrolia Wagon Co. This is a new company lately opening out at the Ontario town and they manufacture what is known as "the Milner" wagon. Mr. English was on a visit to the West, with a view to establishing a connection. While in Winnipeg he placed the agency with the Balfour Implement Co.

The St. Louis Post of Nov. 16th says: "Mr. M. T. Hancock, of Shreveport, La., this well-known disc plow man, and his private secretary, have had elegant apartments at the Southern Hotel the past ten days, where he has entertained his various friends and licensees, some of whom, accompanied by their attorneys, have met him for the purpose of transacting business for the following year. It is generally stated that Mr. Hancock is drawing the largest royalties from an agricultural implement of anyone in the world. He takes the Burlington to-night, which connects with the Santa Fe limited at Kansas City for the Pacific coast, where he will spend the winter with his family, hoping to improve his health, which has been greatly impaired for the past ten years, under the continuous strain of developing the greatest plow of the twentieth century."

The old saying, "Of the making of books there's no end," was never more true than to-day, and there are many kinds of books. One of the latest and best to reach The Nor-West Farmer is a nicely gotten up work by the Massey-Harris Co.—a copy of their Australasian catalogue. The cover is lithographed and shows a young lady carrying a bunch of blossoms, with a harvest field as a background, a couple of machines being at work in the grain. The book is an interesting love story with a good pure moral tone, showing what a young man accomplished by his sticktoitiveness. It is well thought out and advertises the Massey-Harris make of machines nicely, in a very delicate unobtrusive manner. The work is embellished with a number of engravings. It is a credit to the Canadian firm. We presume that copies of it can be had for the asking.

The Nor-West Farmer regrets to have to chronicle the death of W. H. McGuire, western manager of the Jas. Smart Mfg. Co. Mr. McGuire was taken ill over a week ago, but no serious consequences were at first feared. As he did not improve satisfactorily a consultation of physicians was held the first of this week, with the result that he was removed to the Winnipeg hospital, where an operation for appendicitis was performed. It proved quite satisfactory and the patient appeared to improve until early Saturday morning, when a turn for the worse took place, death following at night. Deceased was a resident of Winnipeg for four years and made many friends. During his term as manager of the company here the business had grown considerably. Arrangements were completed for new premises and there were exceedingly bright prospects ahead for the young man when death closed all to him.

Mayor Arbuthnot, of Winnipeg, has been asked by one Frank Eves for information as to situation, material and resources, and the chance of enlisting capital in the establishment of a factory for the manufacture of threshing machines. In printed matter Eves is given as the secretary and general manager of the La Crosse Threshing Machine Mfg. Co., of La Crosse, Wis. In his letter the writer states that he is this fall erecting a large factory at the Wisconsin city, a company for which he organized with \$100,000 capital. Owing to the excellent situation of Winnipeg from a geographical and agricultural standpoint, Mr. Eves feels that for future business a factory should be located at the Manitoba metropolis. His machine is a new invention and for it the patentee claims considerable. The mayor has furnished the La Crosse gentleman with quite a lot of information and it now remains to be seen whether anything will come out of the proposal to "establish works on a large scale" at Winnipeg.

Wakefield Baker, president of Baker & Hamilton Co., San Francisco, Cal., and Mr. Frederick A. Brand, vice-president of Benicia Agricultural Works, Benicia, Cal., were visitors in Winnipeg lately. They had a very important mission with Mr. Joseph Maw, having come from the Pacific coast to Chicago to meet the licensees of the Hancock disc plow and organize an association of the different licensees to protect Hancock's patent, which they, along with others, find so very important. As Mr. Maw was not able to leave his business to meet the other licensees at Chicago, these gentlemen honored the Winnipegger by paying him a special visit, and the matter was talked over generally. The association is practically formed and a meeting will be held in California some time in February. Mr. Maw purpose going there, in order to meet all the licensees of the Hancock disc plow. Mr. Baker had his wife and niece accompanying him, and Mr. Brand had his wife also. The party took a drive around Winnipeg and were very much impressed with the appear-

ances of a northern city. Having lived in the south and west all their lives, it was something entirely new to have a sleigh drive and face a good sharp bracing atmosphere. Their only regrets were that they did not have more time to spend here. Mr. Baker and Mr. Brand both expressed themselves much surprised at the appearance of Winnipeg for a new city.

**Better Get Best Shingles
and Know They
Will Last**

EASTLAKE SHINGLES

As long since proved the best for all farm buildings.

They are lightning proof, prevent fire, never rust, and can't leak because of their patent side lock.

Either galvanized or painted, and any handy man can quickly put them on.

The Metallic Roofing Co.

LIMITED

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG

"Medium" Shingles and Siding kept by

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.,
Bannatyne Avenue,
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NEW

MUSIC FOLIOS!

Popular Ballad Song Folio. The finest collection of ballads and sentimental songs ever issued in one book 50c

Comic Song Folio. A collection of new and well-known comic songs 50c

120 Scotch Songs 50c

Star Dance Folio Nos. 1 and 2. Each number contains 82 pages arranged from the most popular and latest song successes. Each 50c

Pioneer Rag Time Folio. A collection of new and original rag time pieces 50c

WHALEY, ROYCE & Co.,

356 MAIN STREET,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

CONSTIPATION

Is the mother of scores of diseases. When the bowels do not move freely every day, the blood is poisoned and the whole system polluted.

Gordon's

Dandelion Pills

Clean out the stomach and bowels, set the liver to working until the functions of digestion and excretion are healthy and natural; tone up and strengthen the whole digestive process—the natural pill. Ask for a free sample. Price 25 cents a box by mail, or at

GORDON'S DRUG STORE,

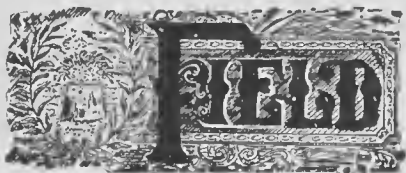
706 Main Street,

WINNIPEG

We attend to DRUG MAIL ORDERS promptly and with the same care as if you were shopping in person.

Country customers in selecting their HOLIDAY GIFTS should take advantage of our large stock of Ebony Goods and Perfumes.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.



Annual Meeting of the Territorial Grain Growers' Association.

The annual meeting of the central association of the Territorial Grain Growers' Association was held at Indian Head on Dec. 4th and 5th. President W. R. Motherwell occupied the chair and welcomed the delegates from the branch societies. There were about 40 delegates present, representing the 31 branch societies of the association, with a membership which now numbers close to 1,000 farmers. The credit for starting this large organization is due to John Millar, of Indian Head, the secretary of the association.

A credential committee, consisting of Messrs. Snow, Dayman and Phin, was appointed, also a resolution committee, consisting of Messrs. R. S. Lake, M.L.A., Grenfell; P. Dayman, Kenlis; Hon. G. H. V. Bulyca, Regina; W. R. Motherwell, Abernethy; W. Noble, Oxbow; R. J. Phin, Moosomin; and E. A. Partridge, Sinitluta. The work of presenting credentials and resolutions completed the morning session.

At the afternoon session, Mr. Lake, as chairman of the resolution committee, stated that so many resolutions had been presented that it was impossible to do anything with them in the short time at their disposal during the noon hour, and they would have to have the evening for it.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

W. R. Motherwell, as president, then gave his address, which, summarized, is as follows:—A verbal report was first given of the year's work. He told how the Department of Agriculture had come to their assistance and paid half the expenses of an organizer, who had travelled over the country organizing branch associations, and as a result there were now 31 branches, with new ones being formed all the time.

He referred to the bounteous crop of this year and that there was still the same old story of a wheat blockade of a year ago, in spite of all the fair promises of the railway authorities. The situation was discouraging, but as compared with years ago it was bright with hope. He referred to the open violation of the provisions of the Grain Act by the railway authorities, and held Commissioner Castle responsible for the enforcement of the Act. So long as making formal complaint of violation of the Act was left to the individual farmer, nothing would be done, as no one liked to start in to fight the C. P. R. Here was where the good of an organization came in. Mr. Dayman and he had visited Winnipeg, and, finding nothing could be done with the C. P. R. in a friendly way, had resolved to bring action against them. This was done at Sinitluta, the result of which is reported elsewhere. He was pleased to state that the resolutions passed last year by the association had been adopted by Parliament and were now law. This led him to make the following suggestions as to the future work of the association:—

(1) That more responsibilities and opportunities for activity be placed in the hands of local associations.

(2) That the advisability of appointing a corresponding secretary be considered.

(3) That resolutions be passed asking for certain amendments to the Grain Act re distribution of cars, the right to load anywhere on sidings, the right of individual shippers to spot cars at either platform or elevators without same being charged up to said elevator in the distribution of cars, the duties of station agents regarding the keeping of car order book and distribution of cars, and the present method of inspection of wheat from "hospital" elevators.

(4) That the appointment of a general superintendent of the whole wheat trade be asked for, with offices outside of the Grain Exchange.

(5) That the association send a deputation of three to Ottawa during the coming session of the Federal Parliament to secure such amendments to the Grain Act as are deemed necessary by us in the interests of the producer, and further to see that such amendments are workable, simple and effective in securing the purpose desired.

The address was adopted after a lively discussion by the delegates, among them being W. Noble, R. J. Phin, and J. C. Best, on the frequent violations of the Grain Act by the C. P. R.

The secretary's report followed, after which M. Snow gave his report as organizer. He was sorry so many farmers refused to join; the membership fee of \$1 was not much and the great work done by the association had more than made up to every farmer the value of his dollar. If farmers would only stick together they would accomplish much more. His report was adopted.

Mr. Dayman then reported on his trip to Winnipeg, where he was sent by the executive committee to study the situation. He interviewed the railway officials, but could get no satisfaction. He had been among the grain men and had visited Mr. Horn, the chief grain inspector. He was shown how the grading was done, and was satisfied that this work was well and carefully performed. He was also satisfied that the wheat went into and out of the Fort William elevators all right, but he was not sure that our wheat reached England after leaving Fort William, without mixing. Mr. Castle's report to the Government showed that. He was not satisfied with the way grain was handled by the wheat "hospital" in Winnipeg, and thought something should be done about it. He was called home before he expected to go by sickness in his family, but he thought it was a shame the way the C. P. R. had used this country after all the assistance they had had in the way of land grants and money.

Hon. G. H. V. Bulyca was pleased to see that the association was approaching this question in a business way, there was no use staying at home complaining. His Government appreciated the situation and were doing all they could to get relief. He had placed the whole situation before the C. P. R. officials at Montreal, but they have underestimated our traffic, and Eastern people cannot appreciate the loss that is being felt through inefficient car service. He was trying to make arrangements for the C. P. R. to strip by the Soo line or via Greta over the Great Northern to Duluth and St. Paul. He was pleased to report that immigrant cars coming in were loaded and taken out by the Soo line and that a grain inspector had been placed at North Portal. He regretted, though, that he did not have great hopes of as much wheat going out this way as last year, owing to the Soo line being short of cars itself. He was in communication with the railway officials in the south and hoped for relief. He did not think there was much hope of the C. P. R. shipping all rail this winter, as they were short of locomotives. He thought we would be blocked soon for all winter. The spread between street and track price was altogether too much. At Regina one day the grain buyers were paying 50c. when wheat was worth 75½c. at Fort William. As the freight rate to Fort William and the elevator charges amount to 11½c. per bushel, wheat was worth 63½c., and only 50c. was offered. This was simply robbing the farmer.

Mr. Snow's report on building farmers' elevators brought out a profitable lot of experience from the various delegates. Delay and obstruction in locating a site were charged against the C. P. R.

This brought to a close the first day's session. The resolution committee met in the evening and required the whole evening for considering and drafting the resolutions. The editor of The Nor-West Farmer, who was in attendance at the convention, sat with the resolution committee by special invitation.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION.

At the morning session telegrams were read from Wm. Whyte, C. C. Castle, and Frank Oliver, M.P., expressing regret that they could not be present.

Mr. Lake presented a report from the resolution committee stating that the resolutions had been drafted, dealing first with immediate relief from the present situation then with a view to relief in the future, next with those that related to the general welfare of the country, and lastly with amendments to the Grain Act. His report was adopted.

The following resolutions were then presented one by one, and after some lively discussion, carried:—

RESOLUTIONS.

Moved by E. A. Partridge, seconded by Wm. Noble—That in the opinion of this meeting the C. P. R., having demonstrated their total incapacity to handle the grain and general traffic of Manitoba and the Territories, and as a consequence the development of the country being not only retarded, but the residents suffering much deprivation, scarcity of fuel, scarcity of building material and an average loss of 10c. a bushel on their wheat, apart from loss by holding and storing grain, and paying interest on advances from banks, the Territorial G. G. A. are forced to solicit action on the part of the Federal Government which will induce the C. P. R. to allow as much as possible of the congested freight to be hauled over the connecting railway systems to the south.

Moved by G. D. Fitzgerald, second-

ed by W. Simpson—That in the opinion of this meeting of the T. G. G. A., it is the duty of the C. P. R. to largely increase the terminal storage at Fort William, and also to erect at several central interior points large elevators for the storage of grain pending the shipment to export points.

Moved by G. D. Fitzgerald, seconded by R. S. Lake, M.L.A.—That the Territorial Government be requested to make an early opportunity to enquire into the feasibility of a provincial railway to Hudson's Bay from some point in the Territories, and the navigation of the Hudson's straits; and that they be urged to endeavor to obtain the inclusion of a port on Hudson's Bay within the boundaries of the new province when the grant of provincial powers is made by the Dominion Government.

Moved by J. A. T. French, seconded by E. A. Partridge—That in the opinion of this meeting, the Dominion Government should be asked to appoint a commission to enquire into the system of state inspection and management of the railway system as carried out in Australia, New Zealand, India, Germany, and other countries, with a view to its applicability to the railroads of Canada, and that the general result of such inquiries be embodied in a short and concise form suitable for circulation among the general public.

Moved by E. A. Partridge, seconded by Wm. Noble—Whereas it can be shown that cases of marked discrimination between shipping points in the Territories are not infrequent, and whereas we have been advised that such discrimination is in violation of either the "Act respecting Common Carriers," or other general railway legislation, therefore be it resolved by this association that the Attorney-General of the Territories be consulted by our executive as to the existence of any such legislative remedy, and, in the event of its existence, be requested to institute proceedings against the

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C. P. R. or other offending railway, in a test case selected by our executive.

FIREGUARDS.

That in the opinion of this meeting the Federal Government should compel the various railway companies operating in the Territories to plow an ample fire guard along their respective lines, and thus prevent the serious losses that occur each year from fires started by sparks from their engines.

In moving the above resolution, Mr. Noble pointed out instances where he knew homesteads had been burned out and men ruined through fires started by railway locomotives. The C. P. R. should be just as responsible as the individual who lets fire out.

Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea, in seconding this resolution, said it dealt with a most important question. The Territorial Government held persons setting out fire responsible for any damage through fire escaping, and it is only right that the C. P. R. should be responsible, and they should also plow the fire guards. He stated what had been done by the Government, how failing any effective legislation by the Federal Government, they had entered into an arrangement with the C. P. R. to bear a portion of the expense, but this being planned late, nothing of any consequence was done.

Walter Scott, M.P., Regina, the only member of the Federal Parliament who was present, told how he had endeavored to bring this matter before parliament at Ottawa last session, and how the Minister of Railways gave notice of a bill at the close of the session and promised to bring in a bill at the next one. Premier Laurier said the bill would be introduced next session again and thoroughly discussed. He was afraid the C. P. R. would fall back on the present agreement with the Territorial Government and say the matter was settled.

In answer to this Mr. Bulyea pointed out that the agreement with the C. P. R. was cancellable at will. The Government could cancel the agreement, so that there would be a free field at Ottawa for discussion.

J. McQuoid, Summerberry, also took part in the discussion, contending that the farmers were not fairly dealt with in the fire-guard question by the C. P. R.

Moved by W. Simpson, seconded by R. J. Phin—That the immediate grant of provincial powers to the Northwest Territories is absolutely essential to the progress of the country.

Moved by W. Simpson, seconded by W. R. Motherwell — That this association endorses the action of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, in inviting the Eastern members of the Federal Parliament to come West at their first opportunity, with the view of better studying the resources, development and requirements of Western Canada.

Moved by R. S. Lake, seconded by J. A. T. French—That the resolutions passed at this meeting be endorsed by all branch associations.

Moved by Geo. Harcourt, seconded by Wm. Noble—That this association endorses the proposal of the Dominion Government to establish a railway commission to control and regulate the railways of our country.

In Mr. Whyte's telegram saying he could not attend he stated he would be pleased to meet the executive of the association to talk over transportation matters. It was agreed to accept this invitation, and at a subsequent meeting of the executive committee it was decided to ask him to meet them in Regina on his return from Montreal.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The treasurer made his statement at the beginning of the afternoon session. The total receipts for the year was \$426. Total expenditure, \$378.20, leaving a balance on hand of \$47.80.

The resolutions dealing with changes in the Grain Act were then introduced and brought out a great deal of discussion. The committee had embodied in them the various resolutions set before them, and for their better discussion they were printed, so that every

one could study them for themselves. They were distributed before the noon hour and the delegates were ready for discussion when they were introduced. Every one of the three was attacked and all referred back to the committee for revision, the first two with practically little change. The following are the resolutions as finally amended:—

AMENDMENTS TO THE GRAIN ACT.

That a sub-section 8 be added to Sec. 41, to read as follows: When application has been made to the railway company for location on a siding for either an elevator, or a flat warehouse, approved by the commissioner, such location or site shall be in a suitable place, approved of by the commissioner, and shall be granted by the railway company within 15 days, and such railway company shall be held liable to pay a fine of not less than \$25 for each day's delay beyond that time.

That in sec. 42, sub-sec. 2, after the words, "ten feet wide," the following words be inserted, "and not less than 60 feet long in addition to the approaches," and that existing platforms be enlarged to correspond with this provision.

That sec. 58 be rescinded and the following substituted: At each station where there is a railway agent and where grain is shipped under such agent, he shall daily apportion any and all cars in the following manner: One half the cars and as nearly as possible one half the tonnage shall be apportioned to licensed grain dealers, to be divided rateably in proportion to their daily purchases; the other half of the cars shall be apportioned to bona fide farmers who want to ship their own grain, such cars to be placed either at the loading platform, flat warehouse, elevator or siding, as directed in an order book kept at each shipping point under such agent, open to the public. The page of such order book shall correspond to Schedule X, and the agent must enter consecutively in ink the names of ap-

plicants and their requirements; cars so ordered shall be awarded to applicants according to the order in time on the order book, until each applicant has received one car, after which, commencing at the top of the list in the order book, one car shall be awarded each applicant having an unfilled order, as in the first round of awards, and this method shall be repeated in as many rounds as may be necessary to supply the largest individual order, it being understood that an applicant having two or more applications made at sundry times shall only count as a single applicant and be awarded only one car in any round, and that no applicant can transfer his right to another. Any person who is not a bona fide farmer or owner of wheat who applies for a car under this clause or who offers for sale or sells his right to a car that has been allotted to him shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$25.

2. At each shipping point the agent shall immediately post in a conspicuous place the allotment on their arrival of empties, or cars loaded with merchandise which will be available when unloaded, such notice to be signed by the agent.

3. The operator of each elevator shall at the close of each day during which such elevator is operated file with the station agent a statement showing the amount of wheat purchased or received by him for storage.

The first of these amendments is aimed to prevent the obstructive tactics of the C. P. R. in locating a site for a farmers' elevator. The second one is to make new and all existing loading platforms long enough to load two cars at a time.

The third amendment was the one the fight was over. Mr. Phin, in introducing this, said the aim was a fair division; no one could complain about a half-and-half division. Though not all the farmers would like, it was a great deal more than they had been getting, and such a division would do away with the strife between elevator men and farmers. The provision to have the or-

der book like the accompanying plan and names entered in ink consecutively would do away with the erasing of names or the insertion of names where there was a wide space. By dividing the cars among the grain dealers according to their daily purchases it would tend to raise prices, as the man who paid the highest price would get the most wheat and thus the most cars. Everyone would agree with the clause providing that the farmer can spot his car at any elevator, the loading platform, flat warehouse, or siding. The other clauses he thought all would agree to.

Mr. Bulyea, in supporting this, said that the half-and-half arrangement would give the small farmer who wanted to sell by the load a chance to do so, and he thought there were a good number who would sell that way if they got the chance at a fair value.

Walter Scott, M.P., was called on for his opinion. He said he came to learn, not to give advice. He complimented the farmers on the success of their last year's work and was sorry to see that after all the fair promises of the C.P.R. that there would be no blockade, they were up against it worse than ever this year. When he reviewed the situation last year in parliament, pointing out how the farmers had lost by undue discrimination on the part of grain buyers, these men sent a flat denial to the House stating that they had lost grades, etc. He was in an awkward position and one he was taking pains to be prepared for this year.

The real heart of all the trouble was the inability of the C. P. R. to furnish cars and locomotives. He thought resolutions could not be made too strong on this point. If possible he would dip them in vitriol so that they would be felt by the C. P. R. The responsibility lies with them and they should be made to feel it. It was all nonsense to say that the C. P. R. could not attend to the wants of 500,000 people in the West, after 20 years' preparation. Words too strong could not be found in which to condemn them.

SCHEDULE X.

Destination.	When Loaded	To be placed at	When Wanted.	No. of Cars Wanted.	NAME.	Date.

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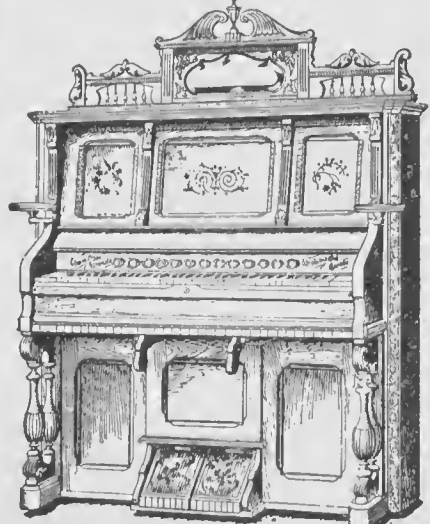
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6 Octaves, 11 Stops, 4 Sets Reeds; height, 5 ft. 11 in.; width, 4 ft. 10 in.; depth, 1 ft. 11 in.; weight, boxed, 420 lbs. In mahogany finish, walnut or quartered oak. Beautifully polished case with marquetry panels, automatic swinging fall-board and music rest, nickel pedal frame, mouse-proof pedals.

Don't fail to take advantage of our holiday discounts, by buying a Piano or Organ before the New Year. Write for prices and terms.

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JUDGING CATTLE AT BALDUR FAIR, 1902.

Referring to the proposed amendments to the Grain Act, he thought the proposal to give half the cars to the grain men was a mistake. The Western members had been fighting in parliament for absolute freedom of shipment. The last amendments were made with this in view. He was certain it was the intention of parliament that the farmer should rank with the elevator man in applying for cars. The Act reads "applicants" and under that the individual farmer has an equal chance with the elevator. The interpretation put on that clause by the C. P. R. ranking the loading platform as equal to an elevator was entirely wrong. He was in favor of the law standing as it is and obtaining absolute freedom of shipment. He pointed out that if the law was sustained, as he said it was meant to be, that is that the farmer was on an equal footing with the elevator when applying for cars, then the grain combine was beaten to a standstill, and they will have to do business on a proper basis or stop. Allowing them half the trade was not a wise policy. He believed if the farmers of the West would exert themselves they could have enough rolling stock for next year's crop. Parliament could not help them, but if a railway commission were appointed, it could.

The resolutions were referred back and came up at the evening session, when they were adopted as given above.

A minority report was brought in, doing away with the half-and-half division and providing that the cars be divided to bona fide farmers and licensed grain dealers according to application.

P. Dayman moved, seconded by W. Simpson—"That this association be given power to send two delegates to Ottawa to look after legislation with a view of assisting our Federal members in the passage of amendments to the Grain Act, and that the association bear the necessary expense; also, that the association ask the different boards of trade and stock growers' associations in the Territories to co-operate with them in obtaining better transportation."

Moved by Jos. Pearson, Fleming, and seconded by D. D. McFarlane, Welwyn—"That in view of the fact that loading platforms are placed on ordinary sidings and that employees of the company, in shunting, move cars away from the loading platform and do not replace them; therefore, be it resolved, that the railway company be required to provide a spur and place the loading platform at the spur so that cars will not be disturbed while in course of loading."

This resolution met with a very hearty support.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The nominating committee presented their report, which was adopted:—

Hon. President—Hon. G. H. V. Bul-yea, Regina.

President—W. R. Motherwell, Abernethy.

Vice-President—R. S. Lake, M.L.A., Grenfell.

Directors—M. Snow, Wolsley; P. Dayman, Kenlis; J. W. Miller, Indian Head; R. J. Phin, Moosomin; W. Noble, Oxbow, and A. T. Hunter, Regina. The first three directors and R. S. Lake constitute the executive.

Auditors—D. Quigley and E. A. Part-ridge.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, J. W. Miller was again elected secretary.

At the afternoon session W. R. Motherwell was appointed corresponding secretary, the idea being to make the present situation known in the East, where the C. P. R. do not want publicity of their shortcoming out West.

A motion was then passed endorsing the action of the executive in prosecuting the C. P. R. agent at Sintaluta, and giving them power if the case went against them to appeal to a higher court, if necessary.

It was also decided to pool the railway expenses of delegates attending the convention, not only this year, but in future.

It was decided to hold the next meeting at Regina.

It is rumored that J. H. McConnell will begin building an elevator at Bradwardine without delay.

The Melita Enterprise says a scheme is on foot to erect a 150,000 or 200,000 bushel elevator at that place. It will be a farmers' elevator.

The last summer has been a very remarkable one in England for cold and want of sun. In the five summer months—May to September—the record of sunshine at Greenwich was only 812 hours. The average of sunshine for the last five years at the same station is 1,020 hours. Their summer rainfall was 12 inches, which is about the average for Greenwich. In the north the weather has been correspondingly backward, one farmer finishing cutting about three months after he started.

It is a pretty well established fact that hens will lay the most eggs with no rooster about to bother them.

Scaly legs on poultry are due to small parasites. They are really not injurious, but are unsightly. Apply a little grease, mixed with coal oil. Cleanse the legs.

Before you make the statement that "hens don't pay," keep an account with them for a year. Or do away with them altogether and see how often the good wife wants you to go down in your pocket for tea, sugar, etc.

Dan Patch, the famous pacer, has broken his record, lowering it to 1:59. Only one other horse has a record under 2:00. This is Star Pointer, 1:59. The following is a comparison by quarters:

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Mile
Star Pointer	.30	29	29	30	1:59
Dan Patch	.30	29	30	29	1:59

He is expected to lower this record before the season is over.

The American Poultry Association, at its last sitting at Hagerstown, finally got down on a clutch of motions and amendments, and hatched—a beautiful Illustrated Standard. We trust it will wax and grow strong and healthy. May no infantile troubles bother it; no wicked bird of prey endanger its youth; and no tinkering or altering detract from the full glory of its maturity. May it be a thing of beauty and a joy for—about three years.

An English company that deals in sulphate of ammonia, a noted turnip manure, has just awarded its prizes for the best crops of turnips grown by its aid in the county of West Lothian, Scotland. The winning lots of yellow turnips made 37 to 40 Canadian tons per acre. Swedes went 2½ tons better than the best yellows. This is a good way beyond what we can do here so far. A bad summer for grain may be a very good one for turnips, and their fall has been extra favorable for turnip growth.

A Good Investment

The Participating Twenty Payment Life Policy is the best form of insurance for any young man or one who cannot afford to take an Endowment, for the reason that it embraces the investment feature of an Endowment at about one-half the cost.

When a young man insures his life, he does not like the idea of having to pay the premium as long as he lives, especially as he may live to be very old. He may be taking the insurance for the protection of a loving mother or sister, or it may be, his wife, and as years roll by these dependent ones may die and the insured will not have any great cause for carrying insurance. If he has a limited payment policy in The Continental Life Insurance Company he can, at the end of ten, fifteen, twenty or twenty-five years, discontinue paying the premiums and receive from the Company in cash a larger sum than he has paid the Company in premiums, thus having had the protection for a term of years practically for nothing.

Take for example a Twenty Payment Life Policy for \$2,000, at age 20, premium \$50.80 annually for twenty years only. At the end of twenty years the holder has the following options:

- 1 Withdraw the entire Cash Value consisting of the Guaranteed Reserve... \$844
Estimated Profits... 618

Total estimated value... \$1462

- 2 Withdraw the estimated profits \$618
Continue original policy (paid-up) for... 2000
- 3 Convert the total estimated cash value into a Paid-up Life Policy (subject to evidence of good health) estimated at... 3420
- 4 Convert the total estimated cash value into an annuity for life, estimated at... 86

It will thus be seen that the insured will pay, providing he lives for twenty years, \$1,016 in Premiums. Of this amount The Continental Life Insurance Company guarantee to return him \$844 in addition to the estimated profits. Leaving the profits out of consideration altogether, the insurance has cost him for twenty years \$172, or \$4.30 per \$1,000 per annum. Notwithstanding the fact that the profits are always more or less an unknown quantity, it is, however, only fair to assume that the profits paid by The Continental Life Insurance Company will compare favorably with those paid by other Companies, and the estimate herein given is considered a conservative one, thus making it a profitable investment for the policy-holder.

The Limited Payment Life Policy is free from restrictions as to residence, travel or occupation, thus giving the assured the privilege of travelling or residing in any part of the world without extra premium.

The amount of paid-up insurance, loan and surrender values is written in every policy, so that the assured can see at a glance the exact value of his policy at the end of each year. [Advt.]



INDIANS PLOWING ON THE WHITE BEAR INDIAN RESERVE, NORTH OF ARCOLA, ASSA.

Manitoba Crop Report.

The December crop bulletin of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture has been issued and we give the following summary of it:—

WHEAT.

Reference is made to the wet spring and consequent rapid growth of all grain. June rains continued this growth, so that the crop was a heavy one.

Of this year's crop nearly 30,000,000 bushels have been disposed of or put into elevators by farmers. The quantity from Manitoba and the Territories that passed inspection by the official inspector up to the 1st of December was 22,367,000 bushels. Of this quantity 11,352,000 bushels graded 1 hard, 6,854,000 bushels graded 1 northern, 2,190,000 bushels graded 2 northern, and all other grades, 1,971,000 bushels. This may be taken as a fair indication of the quality of our total wheat crop.

District.	Area in crop. Acres.	Average yield. Bushels.	Total yield. Bushels.
Northwest .. .	210,430	26.	5,471,180
Southwest .. .	768,790	25.9	19,911,661
North Central.. .	353,940	25.4	8,990,076
South Central.. .	524,200	26.8	14,048,560
Eastern .. .	182,580	25.5	4,655,790
Prov., 1902 .. .	2,039,940	26.	53,077,267
Prov., 1901 .. .	2,011,835	25.1	50,502,085

OATS.

The oat crop was exceptionally good in all parts of the province. The yield was good and the grain plump and heavy.

District.	Area in crop. Acres.	Average yield. Bushels.	Total yield. Bushels.
Northwest .. .	129,300	49.	6,338,640
Southwest .. .	232,000	47.1	10,927,200
North Central.. .	110,000	47.2	5,220,320
South Central.. .	151,100	50.	7,555,000
Eastern .. .	102,000	43.5	4,437,000
Prov., 1902 .. .	725,060	47.5	34,478,160
Prov., 1901 .. .	689,951	40.3	27,796,583

BARLEY.

The barley crop is reported as good or extra good, with no injury of any kind.

District.	Area in crop. Acres.	Average yield. Bushels.	Total yield. Bushels.
Northwest .. .	30,250	35.4	1,070,850
Southwest .. .	59,740	36.8	2,198,432
North Central.. .	85,000	36.3	3,085,500
South Central.. .	80,000	36.6	2,928,000
Eastern .. .	74,800	34.3	2,565,640
Prov., 1902 .. .	329,790	35.9	11,848,422
Prov., 1901 .. .	191,000	24.2	6,636,155

FLAX, RYE, PEAS.

District.	Area in crop. Acres.	Average yield. Bushels.	Total yield. Bushels.
Flax .. .	41,200	13.7	564,440
Rye .. .	2,559	19.5	49,900
Peas .. .	1,596	21.4	34,154

The total grain crop of the province is 100,052,343 bushels. Last year it was 85,179,858 bushels.

POTATOES AND ROOTS.

District.	Area in crop. Acres.	Yield per acre. Bushels.	Total yield. Bushels.
Roots .. .	12,175	26.5	3,230,995
Potatoes .. .	22,005	157	3,459,225

HAY.

Reports from all parts of the province show that the crop has been good and that it was saved in good order. Cultivated grasses produced a heavy crop this year and gave a larger return per acre than the native or natural grasses.

District.	Average yield per acre. Native Hay.	Cultivated Grasses.
Northwest .. .	1.9 tons.	2.6 tons.
Southwest .. .	1.7 "	1.8 "
North Central.. .	1.8 "	1.8 "
South Central.. .	1.7 "	2.1 "
Eastern .. .	1.5 "	2. "
Province .. .	1.7 tons.	2.06 tons.

POULTRY.

The poultry disposed of by farmers is estimated as follows:—

District.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Chickens.
Northwest .. .	13,860	9,029	56,210
Southwest .. .	25,620	6,320	92,120
North Central.. .	13,005	4,930	50,870
South Central.. .	15,100	8,900	79,100
Eastern .. .	16,320	5,100	84,720
Province .. .	83,905	34,270	363,020

FOR NEXT YEAR'S CROP.

The land ready for next year's crop is placed at 1,730,995 acres, being made up of 151,395 acres of breaking, 563,730 of fallow, and 1,015,870 of fall plowing.

New buildings have been erected to the value of \$2,228,875.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The dairy season has been a disappointing one, owing to so much wet weather. The roads were bad and interfered seriously with the hauling of milk and cream.

Butter marketed by farmers:—

District.	Quantity. Pounds.	Average Price.	Total Value.
Northwest .. .	721,270	14.7c	\$106,026.69
Southwest .. .	450,805	15.	57,620.75
North Central.. .	379,950	14.5	55,092.75
South Central.. .	566,400	14.7	83,260.80
Eastern .. .	391,000	16.	62,560.00

Province .. . 2,509,425 14.92 \$374,560.99

Summary of dairy products for the year:—

Butter.	Pounds.	Price.	Value.
Dairy .. .	2,509,425	14.92	\$374,560.99
Creamery .. .	1,406,450	18.60	261,599.70
			\$636,160.69

Cheese. Factory .. . 1,093,653 10.19 \$111,443.24

Total dairy products .. . \$747,603.93

The production of cheese has shown an increase of 5 per cent. over last season, and a gain of 1 7-10 cents per lb. in price.

Dairy butter shows a loss of 9 per cent. in manufacture and a gain of 1/2 cent. per pound in price.

Creamery butter shows a loss of 43 per cent. over last season, and a gain of 6-10 of a cent per pound in price.

LIVE STOCK IN PROVINCE.

Horses .. .	146,591
Cattle .. .	282,343
Sheep .. .	20,518
Pigs .. .	95,598

Three hundred horses and 500 cattle have been brought into the province during the year, as settlers' effects. Three thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven horses have been brought in for sale and disposed of by dealers.

SHIPMENTS.

Cattle—For the past six years Manitoba farmers have been selling their crop of calves when a year old. For the first two years of this trade by far the greater part went to the United States. During the past four years our own stock dealers have purchased nearly all offered for sale—and taken them to the ranches in the Territories. These conditions have seriously affected our export trade of beef cattle, and the end is not yet, for so long as farmers sell bare of yearlings there will be but few cattle fed for export. The following table gives in brief form the cattle trade for the past five years:—

Year.	Beef Cattle Exported.	Stockers to U.S.	Stockers N.W.T.
1898 .. .	12,525	20,000	9,500
1899 .. .	12,000	10,000	25,000
1900 .. .	11,500	3,000	25,000
1901 .. .	5,000	1,000	22,000
1902 .. .	4,000	25	20,000

These figures indicate that with increased prosperity farmers are not selling as bare of yearlings as in past years, but it will require a quick turn to recover lost ground, even then it will take two or three years before the province will again be exporting beef cattle in numbers commensurate with our progress in other respects.

Hogs—This season has been a rich harvest time to those farmers who had hogs to sell, but the crop was light. Pork packers in Winnipeg have been forced to bring in carload after carload of green cured Ontario pork to supply their customers. About 30,000 hogs have been supplied by Manitoba farmers. Prospects are that there will be a big supply during the present month of December as well as during the coming year, for the price of pork is high and barley and oats for feeding purposes plentiful.

The bulletin shows that there are 1,824 threshing outfits in the province. As the total grain crop was 3,142,350 acres, each machine on an average would thresh the grain on 1,722 acres, and each machine would thresh on the average the grain of over 20 farmers.

In summing up we can only say, as many of the crop reporters do, "The best crop ever raised in Manitoba." Grain inspections bear this out also, and considering the scarcity of hands and the fine weather during the whole of the harvesting period, we can also

Speaking of Christmas
HERE'S A SUGGESTIONTHE
Angle Lamp

Is an ideal Christmas Gift. It combines usefulness with beauty. That goes a long way with practical, level-minded people.

Now, there must be at least one person whom you wish to please above all others, and who would appreciate such a useful gift. That person may be right in your own home. But, whoever it may be, the Angle Lamp is the thing. It will be a sort of companion that grows more indispensable every day—a constant reminder of you. It is such a beautiful, mellow, unbelievably "easy" light that all evening pursuits and amusements are made more enjoyable. It has not one undesirable feature.

Every season the Christmas demand is larger requiring more time to get them out. So decide NOW, and order at once to insure against disappointment at the last moment. We will hold your order for shipment at any time. Price from \$3 up.

HILTON, GIBSON & CO., 274 Pacific Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.

say that the past season was an exceptional one in every way.

Coupling with this report the September estimate of the Territorial Government, we have the following:—

	Barley. Bushels.	Oats. Bushels.	Wheat. Bushels.
Manitoba .. .	11,848,422	34,478,160	53,077,267
N. W. T. .. .	844,000	10,725,500	14,649,500

Total .. . 12,692,422 45,203,660 67,726,767

A grand total of 125,522,849 bushels.

Threatened Suit for Boycotting.

There is considerable interest being felt among grain men over a suit that has been entered by several grain dealers who do business in the McIntyre block at Winnipeg against the members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange for alleged boycotting. It is difficult to put the case very clearly, but the facts appear to be that two or three firms hived off from the original association and took up their quarters in the other building. Along with that fact, and as the outcome of recent misunderstandings, a good many members of the Grain Dealers' Association have recently refused to do business with the McIntyre block section. Hence the threatened suit by the party outside against the men inside the grain exchange. The progress of this suit, should it be followed out as threatened, will be watched with considerable interest. Whatever may be the details of this particular case it is difficult to see how the law can compel one man to do business with another against his will.

Two young men who came over from Minnesota last spring have been committed to Brandon jail, accused of having stolen two loads of wheat from the granary of a farmer east of Pierson. Several similar thefts of wheat are reported from the same neighborhood.

It is expected that very little short of 1,000,000 bushels of wheat of this season's crop will be marketed this year at Arcola. About 200,000 bushels have already been marketed and from the outlying settlements tributary to Arcola only about 10 per cent. of the crop has so far been marketed.

Wm. Johnson, who resides four and a half miles northeast of Red Deer, has probably the most phenomenal yield of oats ever harvested in this district. Mr. Johnson threshed 550 bushels, machine measure, of early Dawson oats from a piece of ground measuring exactly 5 1/2 acres, the oats weighing 50 lbs. to the bushel. The story was not credited by a great many until Mr. Northy, a gentleman from Iowa, who was in the country looking over the prospects, saw the oats, and, in company with others, measured the ground, and found the statement correct. In selling the oats at 34 lbs. to the bushel, Mr. Johnson will have a yield of 154 bushels to the acre by weight. Quite a Klondike this, if you mix a little Dawson with it.—Red Deer Echo.

The Agricultural College
Problem Solved

The need for an Agricultural College in Manitoba has been long felt, and the need is to-day met by the Mass. Agricultural College and the Hatch Experimental Station at Amherst, Mass. This College is extending its classes to outside students through the medium of the Home Correspondence School, of Springfield, Mass. Mr. S. A. Bedford, of Brandon Experiment Farm, who is one of the students in this Course, and Mr. A. P. Stevenson, specialist, Pine Grove Nursery, send in the following letters:—

Dominion Experimental Farm,
Brandon, Aug. 6th, 1902.

I have examined the text-books on Agriculture used by the Home Correspondence School, and consider them accurate and reliable. I have also looked over their general plan of study correspondence, and am convinced that many of our young Manitoba farmers would be greatly benefited by taking up this course. The introduction of this correspondence into Manitoba will, I trust, have the effect of stimulating an interest in scientific agriculture through the province, and hasten the time when an Agricultural College will be established in our midst.

S. A. BEDFORD.

August 20th, 1902.

H. W. Baker, Portage la Prairie.

Dear Mr. Baker—Your letter of the 15th inst. received. I shall be glad to take a course in Agriculture, as I am sure it will be of great benefit to me in my work here.

Yours truly,
S. A. BEDFORD.

Carman, Oct. 10th, 1902.

Mr. C. J. Dalziel.

Dear Sir—This is to state that I have examined the outline of your Agricultural Course, as taught from the Mass. Agricultural College, through the Home Correspondence School, and am in sympathy with the work. I believe that this course of study would be of great practical value to our Manitoba farmers, and have no hesitation in recommending it.

A. P. STEVENSON.

All those who appreciate the fact that education makes for advancement and success in any line, would do well to investigate the plan of University Extension work carried on under the direction of fourteen Eastern Universities and Colleges, taking in the whole range of studies: Science, Languages, Business, Shorthand, Touch System of Typewriting, Horticulture, Drawing, Literature, Agriculture, etc., and enroll in our large student body numbering to-day in the Canadian West 2,000 students enrolled since July 1st.

Address all communications to D. W. Harvey, B.A., 46 & 47 Merchants' Bank Block, Winnipeg.

Our prices are reasonable and popular. The Agriculture Course will cost less than one-twentieth the cost at a regular college. [Advt.]

James Westcott, Whitewood, Assa., Dec. 6, 1902:—"I think The Nor-West Farmer is one of the most necessary articles on the farm."

President Hill at Crookston.

Forty-five years ago President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern railroad, who successfully administers one of the greatest railroads on the American continent, was known to a few people as plain "Jim Hill," clerk on the Levee at St. Paul, and collecting the wharfage dues for a few dollars a week. He is now a millionaire and one of the most trusted men in the American northwest. How he came to earn that confidence he told not long ago in a paper which we hope to give in a future issue.

The other day he visited Crookston to take part in a farmers' institute. It was on a Monday, and special trains from all over Northern Minnesota brought in crowds of visitors, though it was a wet morning and farmers had to be at the stations at daylight, or near it, if they wanted to reach Crookston in time. Some of the ablest agricultural lights in the northwest were present.

Business began at 10.15 a. m. Superintendent Hoverstadt, of the local experiment station, taking the chair. W. M. Hays, Professor of Agriculture in the State School of Agriculture, spoke on the work done there in training farm boys and girls. Professor Shaw spoke on live stock. Col. Liggett, dean of the school, spoke on the improvements made in the work of the station since he first knew it. They have had 5,000 students in all at the agricultural college and school. They teach the farmers' boys

But the great attraction of the day was President Hill himself. Every inch of standing room in the opera house was full. His address was about as plain and practical as it could have been made, and he spoke off-hand, but the matter was strong and well put. He showed them what his company had done for them in the past and contrasted the traffic it is now getting with what they get from places west that have not had railroads half so long. He had tried all in his power and spent a lot of money to get them drainage where it was needed, yet cheap politicians had stuffed them with the idea that all his railroad wanted was to suck the blood out of them.

"We will do everything we can for you people up here in the Valley. I have always claimed that anything that will help you will help us. You have got your experimental farm here. I know how you got it. Where did the land come from? Who gave it to you? I know. (Applause). There are other railroad men here, but did any of them ever do anything for you? Not a penny, and still if I want to do anything for you, want to do anything to help the country, there is always a 'holler' raised that I want to walk on the prostrate forms of everyone in the Valley and am trying to drive the farmers into the dust. People hollering calamity. People say here is a great monster going to eat everybody.

"Now, if you will appoint a commit-

mainly what is wrong with Northern Minnesota. That and weeds.

Then he went on to tell of a man in the early days who was proud of a 60-acre crop that yielded 24 bushels to the acre. But he asked him to harrow ten acres of it six times and he would pay him extra and send a man to see it threshed. That ten acres averaged 47 bushels, machine measure. "Don't try to cultivate too much; do less of it and do it better."

"Let me say this: The time must come when these lands on the Minnesota side in this valley will be appreciated, and when they are they will be the most valuable lands that there are anywhere in the northwest. No better land anywhere north of the Ohio river or east of the Rocky Mountains. You have everything everybody else has and you have richer and deeper soil, and you have more pure water and better climate. In the first place, if you try to get such a famous crop of wheat you will have to reduce the amount of land you are cultivating one-third, maybe one-half, and summer fallow, thoroughly summer fallow, and see what that will do for you. You will get more grain off of 100 acres than you would off 160 acres. There are lots of fields I saw this last year that would not cut 14 bushels to the acre. You think 25 bushels to the acre is a big crop. Do you think it a big crop compared with Frank DeMers' 47-bushel crop?"

In this searching, plain spoken, yet

to raise pigs so that I might have a supply to scatter them up here and help you along, but later I found it was a very profitable business, and I feel like continuing in it, whether you want to raise pigs or not. Now, that is the way I got to raising pigs, and this year I think every load of 18 pigs that I have sold has brought me over \$400."

Of course, a good deal that was said in that speech applied almost entirely to the condition of the country and the men before him from a railroad captain's point of view. But what were home truths for them as farmers of Northern Minnesota outside of their relations to the railroad are true everywhere.

"Take the State of Minnesota, and, if you will analyze it, you find that its farming population represents three-fourths of its active substantial profit. You find towns scattered through the country, but if the farms were not there the towns would not be there. With the appearance of these farms we get schools, churches and business and professional men. We have nothing in Minnesota that produces as much as the farms; the forests are almost exhausted. The trees are actually numbered. The iron mines in the eastern part of the state are very great. They furnish a large part of the revenue of the state. They employ a great many people, and these people must be fed, they must eat, and you must furnish them with the food. Minnesota has the field, the forest and the mine, but of how much more consequence to the state at large is the field, the farm, and, as I said, it is the first interest in this state, and, I claim, the first interest in this nation."

The Brandon binder twine factory has bought \$12,000 worth of New Zealand flax, which will be imported direct, saving one or two cents from what it would have cost if bought in New York or London. The supply of raw material on hand or in sight is large and the factory will have a busy season's work.



OAT FIELD, NEAR EDMONTON, ALTA.

and girls to use what they know. Eighty per cent. of graduates had gone back to farms. They have a three years' course in the school, with six months each year. Work is done in the class-room, the workshop and the field. Habits of thought and powers of reflection are developed. The greatest encouragement comes from the graduates who are building up the home communities. The speaker said that the meat they were cutting and curing at the school came from farms near Gentilly, which were unusually well cared for. The excellence of these farms was emphasized. Household economy and domestic science were taught the young women. The matter of the farmers' short course was gone into in detail. The art of agriculture was taught more than the science. Even middle-aged men attended and learned what to do.

Col. Wilkinson spoke of stock raising and his remarks were well received by the audience. He said Scotland and Canada, north of us, were the great stock raising countries, but we here were in the heart of as good a stock raising country as was to be found anywhere and stock should be grown here as cheaply as anywhere else. Corn was not yet raised very much, but it was not in Scotland at all and not much of it in Canada, where so many good cattle had been reared, and many of the best of them taken over to the United States.

tee of fifty I will agree to give them a couple of sleepers and take them out to the Pacific coast next summer and show you lands where you will see a field of a thousand acres and not a weed in it. I came from there last summer during the harvest, and it made my heart sick when I came here and started south. I left golden fields of grain as far as the eye could see and not a weed in them, and when I came down here I saw about as many weeds as grain. And I know why.

* * * * *

"I started out then to induce the farmers of the whole Valley and elsewhere to raise cattle and hogs. I was young then, and may be I would think better now, but I think if I had time I would do it over again. I went to work and brought 800 or 900 pure-bred bulls into the country. In some of the localities where I took those bulls, in some of the counties in the Red River Valley, they have not a dollar of public debt, and they have money in the treasury and they have some good cattle in the country. That is true on the Dakota side, but it is not to your credit. You were differently advised by others and you have your reward. Now, I did what I thought was best. I have always tried to, and I am always ready to go on and try to."

In short, want of a proper system of drainage and want of live stock is

withal kindly way did President Hill talk to the extent of fully six columns in the local newspaper. He told them what he had done last year in steer-feeding and how it panned out. He got on 45 head of steers \$37 a head of profit after all their feed was paid for at market value. Then he went on:

"I tell you it is worth your while. It is not in the nature of things that a man on a wheat farm work four or four and a half months out of the year that he could make as good a living for himself and family, or that he will be as happy over it as if he worked a reasonable portion of the twelve months. If he had some cattle to feed his time might be employed. It is a pleasure to have nice cattle growing up on the farm and see their kindly look. I keep my own dairy. We milk from 150 to 175 cows. I can always get the top price for butter. I can always get 1c., 1 1/2c. or 2c. more for my butter than you can for your creamery butter and I have no occasion to look for customers. They always come. We have a separator on the farm and we separate the milk. And to the milk of each cow we add some ground feed, or whatever we have on the farm, and from the milk of each cow we raise six pigs. This year I will sell a thousand pigs. I was drawn into the pig business something like I was drawn into the cattle business. I had you in mind. (Laughter.) I started in

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Here is a New Money Maker for Agents.

\$0,000 sold in Minneapolis; millions will be sold. Sells for 25c. Send 10c. to-day for sample outfit.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

Freight Rates on the Other Side

It is generally known that the competition for eastbound traffic from loading points in the West, such as Minneapolis and Chicago, between the railroads and lake steamboats has for many years been very keen. The railroads have been very hard pushed to hold their own and now that lake traffic is closed the Eastern roads have resolved to double their rates on barrel flour to New York. The difference between all rail and lake rates on a barrel of flour has hitherto been four cents, and the railroads propose to clap on an additional five cents per barrel, thus making a difference between lake and all-rail rates of nine cents a barrel. The western millers have been selling flour on the old scale of charges and are feeling sore about the intended increase. Some years ago the railroads acted in the same way as they are now doing, and the outcome was retaliation by the millers in favor of lake shippers that compelled the railroads to carry for less rates than before they made the rates. On the Canadian side of the line shipments of flour have been going out all-rail for the last ten days.

Agin the Bachelors.

The great upward movement during the last season in land values all over the West has made it a busy season for loan companies in such great centres as Minneapolis. But while willing to invest on a fair margin in loans on land bought for actual settlement, the managers of these companies fight very shy of speculative purchasers. For example a Minneapolis trust company had an application for a farm loan, and, on investigation, learned that the applicant was buying the farm as a speculation, depending on an advance in values for a profit. The farm was a good one, but the loan was not the kind desired, therefore it was refused. It would not be taken for any amount.

The same company has an application for a loan of \$1,600 on 160 acres for which the applicant, three or four years ago, paid \$12.50 per acre. It was then wild land, and is now under cultivation. The only improvements, however, are buildings costing \$150. The owner is a bachelor, which is regarded as an important factor in making a farm loan. The farmer values his land at \$30 per acre, and, at present, it might bring \$20 on a forced sale. Yet the trust company refuses to loan more than \$1,400 on the farm. Why? Because the owner has no family ties—the penalty of bachelorhood; because he has made no improvements other than breaking the land and erecting a few cheap buildings, and because the alleged increase in value of land has come through no effort of the owner, and may therefore, in a few years, prove partly fictitious. The company does not regard the loan as a good "moral risk" for more than \$1,400.

Union Agricultural Societies.

The directors of the Killarney Agricultural Society have issued 500 copies of the following circular:

An effort is being made to organize a South Western Manitoba Agricultural Association, with headquarters at a point to be hereafter selected. It is believed by most of our observant and thinking men that our present agricultural societies are too many in number, too poorly supported and situated financially, practically failures from a number of causes. Fall fairs are usually a failure because of the busy season, summer shows are not properly supported because of lack of territory and population. Please consider this a personal invitation to you to attend the annual meeting of the Killarney Agricultural Society, in Killarney, on December 8th. The above matter will then be fully discussed, and if possible preliminary steps thereto taken. We want the benefit of your experience and opinion; kindly attend if at all possible.

The proposition is an important one. It was our opinion some time ago that we had too many shows and that if some of the agricultural societies situated closely together could unite to form a strong society, and hold one large successful show, better results would be

secured because larger prizes could be offered. Looked at from the financial standpoint and judged by the standards which have in the past been used to measure success, possibly this idea was right. But as we grow older we hope we may also grow wiser; and, as will be seen by our remarks in the last issue about the annual meeting of the agricultural societies, we believe there is room for a much broader interpretation of the work of the society than that which has heretofore prevailed. If the aim is purely educational, it makes it possible for the smaller show to become a power for good in its community. By combining, it is possible to undertake more of the educational work, but we question whether the results will be felt by as many people. The smaller shows have been aping the big ones, and thus we believe working along lines that can never lead to success. By growing plots of different kinds of grain, roots, corn, etc., by having demonstration work in live stock, dairying, gardening, cooking, etc., there will be something useful for every one to learn. Drop the horse racing and side shows and appeal to the inherent desire for knowledge in every man. By this course the interest of a greater number will be aroused. If this can be done, and we believe it can, we are not in favor of doing away with any of our shows, except those that are very close together.

Calgary Fair.

The annual meeting of the Inter-Western Pacific Exhibition was held on November 26. The financial statement showed a deficit of \$800. This raised so much criticism that the directors refused to stand for re-election. But after the wind had blown over a better feeling prevailed and it was pointed out that as \$2,600 had been spent on new buildings and improvements, the fair could not very well be called a failure, and especially as it had to be postponed on account of the June rains and floods. The old directors were re-elected and plans laid for a progressive campaign for a successful show next year.

**ACCIDENT
TO A MINER**

Strained His Back and was Sent Home in Agony.

Laid Up All Winter, but Dodd's Kidney Pills Put Him on His Feet Again and Now He is Completely Cured.

INDIAN BROOK, Victoria Co., N. S., Dec. 2 (Special).—Angus D. McDonald, son of the postmaster here, is prominent among those in this district who swear by Dodd's Kidney Pills as a sure cure for those terrible pains in the back that are one of the surest symptoms of Kidney Disease. And Mr. McDonald has good reason for the stand he takes.

While at work in the coal pits he strained his back and was sent home in an agony of pain. The nearest doctor, twenty-five miles away, was sent for, but he could do little to relieve his suffering. This was in October, 1901, and he couldn't do a hand's turn of work till the spring of 1902.

Then a hotelkeeper advised him to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. That hotelkeeper didn't see him again till last August, and then his first question was, "Angus, how's your back?" "As well as ever it was," answered Angus. "What cured it?" "Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me completely."

And the postmaster at Indian Brook is always ready to testify to the truth of his son's statement.

Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Dropsy and Heart Disease are caused by diseased Kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure them.



Buy Your Christmas Gifts BY MAIL



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You may have the idea that we do not sell good goods at low prices.

You may have said to yourself "I can't afford to spend fifty or one hundred dollars for Christmas gifts and I don't believe I can get anything suitable at Birks' under that."

But you can!

We cater to everyone, so we are obliged to have all kinds of worthy gift things at all prices.

If you want a gift for five dollars our catalogue shows many things that that amount of money can buy.

If you want to spend fifteen dollars our catalogue gives you variety at that amount. If twenty-five dollars is your limit, you can have a large choice there!

You choose for yourself, \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$25, \$50, \$100, all the way up as high as you care to go. When you have our Catalogue No. "Fa" the selection rests with you.

We give you what you want in all kinds of gift things. Our business is selling GIFT THINGS BY MAIL TO EVERYONE outside of Montreal. You are always sure of real value and highest quality whatever you buy from us.

A small list of things taken from our catalogue:

FOR LADIES.

No. 11051	Rustic Pearl Pen Handle, silver mounted...	.75
No. 10829	Hat Pin, in silver, golf design...	.75
No. 10884	Round Locket, sterling silver, 1½ ins. diameter...	\$1.00
No. 10857	Long Chain, sterling silver, woven design...	2.00
No. 10865	Silver Fob Chain, L'Art Nouveau design...	2.50
No. 11033	Pierced and Engraved Vialgrette...	3.00
No. 11216	Large Gunmetal Chain Purse...	3.50
No. 11253	Silver-backed Clothes Brush...	4.40
No. 11505	Silver Mounted Silk Umbrella...	5.00
No. 11497	Manicure Set (5 pieces), silver handles, in case...	5.00
No. 10292	Emerald Solitaire Ring, King John setting...	8.00
No. 11784	One dozen Silver Tea Spoons, in case...	9.75
No. 11374	Ebony Toilet Set, in case (mirror, brush, comb and cloth brush)...	10.50
No. 10234	Fine Opal Five-stone Ring...	10.00
No. 10224	Fine Diamond Solitaire Ring, Gypsy setting...	11.00
No. 11251	Large Silver Hand Mirror, "Lancelot" design...	14.00
No. 11378	Ebony Toilet Set, in case (9 pieces) each piece mounted with silver letter...	20.00
No. 11373	Silver Brush, Comb and Mirror Set (3 pieces)...	23.25
No. 10190	Solitaire Diamond Ring...	22.50
No. 10164	Three-stone Half-hoop Diamond Ring...	50.00

FOR GENTLEMEN.

No. 11316	Pocket Corkscrew and Hood, silver mounted...	.90
No. 11323	Silver Mounted Cigar Box Opener...	\$1.60
No. 11327	Fine Leather Cigar Case, with silver letter...	2.00
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Regina Grain Growers.

The annual meeting of the Regina branch of the Grain Growers' Association was held at Regina on Nov. 29th. The vice-president, A. T. Hunter, occupied the chair, and in his remarks pointed out that the wheat blockade was worse than last year in spite of all the fair promises of the railway people that there would be none. He wished to emphasize this. The shipping season was almost over and yet not a quarter of the crop was out and he could not see how the railway was to get this year's crop out of the way in time to move next year's crop. A more serious blockade may be looked for again next year.

Walter Scott, M. P., pointed out that the chief cause of the present state of affairs was the lack of cars and engines on the part of the C.P.R. It was therefore very difficult to suggest remedies, for the remedy lay with the directors of the C. P. R. The best thing they could do was to make their voices heard—lift them up loud and strong. It may do some good. He said the organization had done good work, the ideas suggested at Indian Head last year had been embodied in law. He then explained the provisions of the Grain Act.

Individual grievances were given by members, and Mr. Scott said that as the railway company were wrongly interpreting the Act the association should charge the railway with definite cases and get the decision of the law courts about it. To his mind the law was plain and the railways were putting a strained and narrow construction on some of the clauses of the Act. He held that more than one car a day can be loaded at the platform and that he understood clause 58 of the Act to mean that farmers could also load from the prairie.

Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea, Commissioner of Agriculture, was pleased to hear that the suggestions adopted by the Grain Growers' Association at Indian Head had been incorporated in the law. He explained how hard it is to make a general law that will be perfect and fit all cases. He was not surprised that the Grain Act was not perfect, as he believed it impossible to draft any Act that will be perfection at first. Too often the acts were drafted by men who did not know the conditions the law was to meet, therefore it could not be.

He then stated that the N. W. T. government had waited upon the C. P. R., and as soon as possible wheat would be shipped by the Soo line. This would give needed relief to western grain growers. They were getting from 5c. to 10c. a bushel less for their wheat than they would if they could ship it. The elevator men say they are willing to buy on a 3c. margin if they could ship, but they claim that if they have to hold till spring they have the risk to run and cannot buy for that margin. It costs a cent a bushel each month just to keep the wheat in the elevator. The government of the Territories were willing to co-operate in any way they could with the grain growers to bring about relief.

The following resolution was then passed:—

"That, in view of the early close of navigation and the consequent increase in freight rates to the east by reason of the all-rail haul, thereby causing a corresponding decline in the price of grain, this meeting of grain growers strongly advocates that pressure be brought to bear upon the railway authorities with a view to securing the same rates by rail as by water route, which the present abnormal traffic east-bound would amply justify."

A resolution to limit immigration until societies were promoted for dealing with the present population was laughed down.

The following resolution was carried unanimously: "That the central association be requested to urge a change in legislation so that farmers having grain in store in elevators may apply to the railway company for the necessary cars to ship out such grain."

Another resolution that was unanimously agreed to was to the effect that

when cars were placed at loading platforms they should be kept there until loaded.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. T. Hunter; vice-president, Walter Simpson; secretary-treasurer, H. W. Laird; directors, E. J. Martin, W. J. Garro-way, R. Alexander, F. Hoyer, Thomas Brown, Thomas Elliott.

Helping the Farmers.

It has recently been announced that the C.P.R. have engaged the services of W. W. Hubbard, editor of the Maritime Farmer and secretary of the Maritime Winter Fair and the live stock associations, to act as instructor in live stock and other matters pertaining to agriculture. Mr. Hubbard will travel through the districts in the Maritime Provinces which are served by the C. P. R. and devote himself to lecturing and writing on the following subjects: (1) "Encouragement of live stock raising, especially cattle, with a view of trade in stockers," (2) "Apple growing, with a view of supplying the southwest trade," (3) "Potato growing for the West India market," (4) "Model road building near central stations."

The above will be read with something somewhat akin to amazement by western farmers. In the Maritime Provinces where there is sharp competition the railway company can afford to engage the services of a man at \$1,800 a year to do work which will bring them increased trade and possibly take it away from the other fellow. In the West where there is no competition this same road cannot furnish cars enough to carry out one-third of the crop of wheat and are the means of causing an enormous loss to the hardworking farmer instead of helping him. If the C.P. R. wants to earn the good will of the West all they have to do is to increase their terminal elevator facilities, and add enough engines and cars to move out a fair proportion of our crop before navigation closes. If they will do this we will be able to get along for a while without any favors in the way of instructors. We do not want any favors, but we do want a just fulfilment of what any railroad holding a charter from the Dominion government is entitled to give to the country tributary to it.

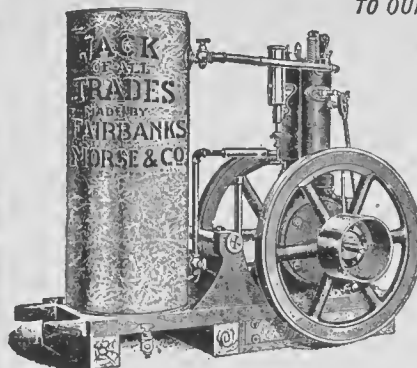
While we are on this subject it might be well to point out what some of the United States railways are doing for the development of trade in agricultural products. On two roads there is a poultry department, which buys, for cash, of all farmers along the route, running poultry cars which are scheduled for certain stations on certain days, with cash buyers in charge. On three other roads there are travelling agents who go over the lines three times a year, stop at every central station and visit every merchant in the town and every farmer of mercantile proclivities in the country. These men make plain the attitude of their railroad toward the citizen, enquire after the state of his business, ask him what his difficulties are, and what, if anything, can be done to strengthen and improve his situation. Lastly, there is a department of sub-agents under the general freight agent, which, by individuals, represent the road in the great cities. These latter study the markets, look after incoming shipments and work for the interests of the merchants and farmers along the line of the road by finding a market for their produce. The reward for the road for all this is nothing more than an increase of freight and passenger traffic which flows from and to a successful community.

Thos. Stonhouse and W. F. Sirett, Jr., both of Neepawa, have gone to the agricultural college at Madison, Wis., for the short course in agricultural instruction.

Deloraine is negotiating with Innes & Hill, of the Hartney flour mills, to erect a roller process mill at Deloraine. The scheme embraces the pumping of water to supply the village from a spring east of the town.

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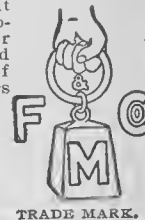
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Grain Inspections for 1901 and 1902.

The returns made by Inspector Horn for the first three months of the grain shipping season of 1902 are now complete, and, by way of contrast, we show the number of inspections for each week on each of the two railroads this year and last:—

Week ending—	1902.	1901.	
	C.P.R.	C.N.R.	C.P.R. C.N.R.
Sept. 7	144	2	323 65
" 14	318	78	845 213
" 21	1019	295	1303 168
" 30	1931	543	1632 378
Total for month.	3412	918	4103 824
Oct. 7	1940	325	1148 246
" 14	1706	462	1157 231
" 21	1680	644	1470 241
" 31	2309	570	2595 791
Total for month.	7635	2001	6370 1509
Nov. 7	1668	553	1931 451
" 14	1297	507	1911 581
" 21	1736	804	1774 527
" 30	2002	652	2401 696
Total for month.	6702	2516	8017 2255
Total Inspections for three months	17750	5435	18490 4588
Daily average of inspections	195	59.75	203.18 50.04

The above inspections are not wheat alone, but all kinds of grain.

A few days more will complete the achievements of our two railroads as regards lake and rail transport, and it is now in order to compare what they have done with what was said on their behalf four months ago. One after another of the responsible officials of both roads was interviewed at that time as to the probability of their being able to keep us out of last year's chaotic condition. All were equally sanguine. E. A. James, as superintendent of trans-

portation for the C. P. R., was naturally looked on as the man best qualified to give reliable information. The season has turned out one of the best for railroad work we have ever had—fine weather all through and no discount on that score need be allowed for. He said:—

"There is an abundant supply of new box cars and 55 new locomotives have been distributed over the western division. On the western division there are close on to 10,000 box cars. With this additional equipment we hope to be able to handle all wheat offered for lake and rail shipment before the close of navigation."

Here we have one example of the looseness of statements made by responsible officials. In November there were 8,600 cars on the western division. What became of the 1,400 and the new additions?

Nobody here minds the cheap generalities given out to press reporters by the eastern officials of the road, but Assistant President Whyte is here on the spot and confirmed all that was said by Mr. James. The heads of the C. N. R. were equally buoyant. Let every allowance be made for the disappointments in the way of non-delivery from the factories that both roads have had to put up with. But how is it that with 50 new and powerful engines added to the old rolling stock the C.P.R. has now a record inferior as far as grain handling is concerned to what it made in 1901?

Since the above went to press the return of inspections for first week of December have come in and are given in detail in our market report elsewhere in this issue. On both our railroads this year's total of inspections of all grades

year's total of inspections of all kinds of winds up the lake shipping season, was 1,656 cars. For the corresponding week of last year the inspections of wheat alone were 2,596 cars, of which 1,731 were on C.P.R. and 865 on C. N. R.

Rapid Loading from the Platform.

Allan Card, Glenboro, Man., holds the record for loading a car. He got a car at half-past one on a Saturday and had it loaded at four o'clock. Right here is the sore point of the loading platform system. Perhaps there were hundreds of farmers along the C. P. R. track that day who, if allotted a car on a Saturday afternoon, would have taken till Tuesday, for the right to hold a car for 24 hours usually means that it will be detained for two days. The return load comes along on Monday and the Sunday don't count. Therefore, as much time of the car is lost, though the man who loads is within his legal right, as would have put it through the inspector's hands and on the road to Fort William.

Kansas Wheat.

The recently published crop report of the State of Kansas shows that spring wheat growing in that state is dwindling very fast. This year it has been only 46,293 acres, with a yield of 325,397 bushels, less than 7 bushels per acre. Their winter wheat area was 6,254,474 acres, yielding 54,323,839 bushels, rather less than 9 bushels per acre. After such a crop it is not to be wondered at that Kansas farmers are out looking for land in the Territories.

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FOR EVERY CORRECT ANSWER

WE ASK NOT ONE CENT OF YOUR MONEY



Chatelaine Brooch and Locket

THIS PICTURE PUZZLE represents a Celestial engaged at washing. About him are pictured faces of three customers. Find these three faces, mark each, then read and sign the accompanying request, return it to us and we will give you **ABSOLUTELY FREE**, without any money, your choice of the herein illustrated magnificent Prizes:—either the Solid Arizona Silver Sugar Shell or the finely gold-finished Chatelaine Brooch and Secret Locket.

FREE

WE WISH to impress upon any who may be suspicious owing to the unusual generosity of this proposition that there is no catch word or scheme in it to deceive or disappoint you. We do actually give the prize you select if your answer is correct. Frankly, we have adopted this method of prize giving, simply to interest you in our business. We want your goodwill, and enlist your services only by offers that will merit your approval. Upon receipt of the prize you select you cannot help being impressed with the generosity of our business methods, as they are both well worth many times the trouble of writing for. The Sugar Shell is made from a lump of Solid Arizona Silver. It is better than sterling silver from a practical point, as it looks as well, will not tarnish as quickly and will wear longer. All our Arizona Silverware is the same beautiful metal right through, and is guaranteed to wear 50 years. The Chatelaine Brooch and Secret Locket is admired and worn by the most fashionable ladies. The Locket opens and will hold two photos. It is the embodiment of artistic skill and beauty, and makes a most charming decoration. With the prize you select we will send you 10 boxes of Standard Electine Medicines to sell, if you can, at 25 cents each, then return us our money and we will give you, absolutely free, a Butter Knife, a Pickle Fork, a set of 6 Solid Arizona Silver Teaspoons and a



Chinese Puzzle

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beautiful warranted Solid Gold Shell Ring, set with 5 Simulative Rubies, Emeralds or Opals, or if preferred we give you the Solid Gold Shell Five-Stone Ring, a Nethersole Illusion Bracelet, an Imported Parisian Belt Buckle and a complete set of Table Tennis (the most fascinating and popular game in the world). Never before has there been gathered together such an array of beautiful premiums for so slight a service. Our medicines and premiums stand squarely on their merits and are satisfying in every respect. We know this from thousands of testimonials praising them. It will be to your advantage to reply "at once."

REMEMBER all you have to do is to solve our puzzle and sign and return the request. The prize you select and the medicines will be promptly mailed postpaid, and even if you do not sell the medicine you at least get a beautiful prize for simply making the effort and interpreting our Picture Puzzle. Write us now "to-day." You risk nothing, as we do not ask one cent of your money.

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SIRS—I have found and marked the three faces in your Picture Puzzle, and if correct send me the following Prize

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also send me Ten 25-cent Boxes of Electine Medicine. I agree to make an earnest effort to sell the Medicines and return you the money with the understanding that I am to receive for this service a Butter Knife, a Pickle Fork, a Set of 6 Solid Arizona Silver Teaspoons and a Solid Gold Shell 5-stone Ring; or the 5-stone Ring, a Nethersole Illusion Bracelet, a Parisian Belt Buckle and a Set of Table Tennis—as I choose. If I fail to sell the Medicine I will return it to you in 30 days, and retain my Prize for answering your Puzzle.

Flax Crop in the States.

For one or two years past North Dakota has been most successful in the matter of flax growing. There were cases in which a man buying new land in the spring, and by sowing flax the same year, had a crop so good and selling at such prices that he paid all working expenses and the price of the land out of the first year's crop. This year, principally owing to this encouragement, North Dakota had 1,750,000 acres under flax. Part of this increase was due to the excessive spring rains which prevented the sowing of considerable areas of wheat land in the Red River valley, flax being sown on the land later in the season. Early frost and cool weather checked a good deal of this late sown flax, the result being an average of 8.1 bushels in both North and South Dakota. Minnesota, partially for the same reason, had also a large breadth of flax with a 10.7 bushel yield. The three spring wheat States combined raised over 25,000,000 bushels of flax, all the rest of the States combined producing 4,240,000 bushels more. The seed has sold this season at \$1 to \$1.25 per bushel, a considerable reduction on last year's figures.

In the southeastern parts of Assiniboia there was a good deal of flax sown last summer, principally by settlers from the American side, but so far as we can learn with only moderate success. Along the Soo line we believe better results have been obtained. One

The original charges were three in number, two of them against the local agent and one against the company. To save time the three were consolidated and made to read as follows:—

That the accused refused to supply a car to Annis while he gave cars to others whose orders in the order book were subsequent to Annis' order.

That he refused, when there were cars available, to permit the farmer to load a car on the siding, there being a loading platform here, and refused to hold the car for the farmer until it could be placed at the platform.

That he treated the loading platform as being equivalent to an elevator so far as concerns orders for cars.

That he refused to allow the farmer, who had grain in a special bin in the elevator, to load a car at such elevator, and refused likewise to allow him, when he had graded wheat stored in an elevator, to load cars at such elevator, claiming that only the elevator manager had a right to order cars for loading at the elevator.

That accused had failed to distribute cars in the order of applications; and that when fresh batches of cars arrived, accused day by day commenced distributing same singly from the beginning of the list of orders instead of to applicants who had not received any cars.

J. A. M. Aikins, K. C., who conducted the defence, said he was prepared to admit the main facts of the case, but contended that the acts alleged were not a violation of the Grain Act. Mr. Math-

OUR \$1.00 PRIZE ITEM

In our Nov. 5th issue we offered a cash prize of \$1.00 to be given each issue "for the best original short article or item offering some practical help or suggestion as to the best way of doing some one of the many tasks incident to farm work." We have not so far had quite as many responses to this offer as we would like to see, because, as we said, we believe there are thousands of good ideas amongst our readers which might profitably be passed on. And, after all, the work of the farm paper consists in gathering up good thoughts and good ideas and passing them on to its readers.

As we receive at this office such a very large amount of correspondence on almost every matter under the sun, we would ask that each one sending anything for this competition will write across the top of his letter the words: "\$1.00 Cash Prize Contest."

The prize has this time gone to Chas. Pritchard, Killarney, Man., for the following paragraph:—

"I have had a little useful experience with wagon tires. Mine came loose three years ago last June. I washed off the wagon, which helped to tighten them a little. Next day I gave the felloes (especially around and under the tires) a good coat of linseed oil, followed by paint, not forgetting the balance of the wagon. One man's work for a day and 75 cents' worth of paint did the job. I have done the same thing every year and have never had to get the tires set."

of the greatest difficulties experienced has been to get the flax threshed, as the threshers do not want to handle flax until the other grain is out of the way.

Violation of the Grain Act at Sintaluta.

As all our readers are perhaps already aware, the Territorial Grain Growers' Association has for the last few weeks been actively bestirring itself so as to bring the general wheat blockade now prevailing all over the country, and perhaps worse in the Territories than anywhere else, before the courts of the country. On their behalf Messrs. Motherwell and Dayman came down to Winnipeg and interviewed the Warehouse Commissioner and the railroad authorities, but came to the conclusion that their most effective course would be to lay a formal complaint before Commissioner Castle against the company for violation of the Grain Act by itself and its agents. Mr. Castle, with the assistance of T. G. Mathers, Dominion solicitor, prepared the complaint, and the trial came off at Sintaluta on Dec. 6th. Owing to the great public interest felt in the case many leading men of the T. G. G. A., were present, as were also Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea, W. Scott, M.P., Regina, and George Harcourt, of The Nor'-West Farmer. The case was called before three local justices and the complaint in the name of A. W. Annis, a local farmer, was as follows:—

ers, for the prosecution, contended that the acts specified were a direct violation of the statute. After due deliberation, the magistrates found the case proven and imposed a fine of \$50 and costs, or, failing payment, one month's imprisonment. Mr. Aikins then protested, and asked for a case to go before the higher court at Regina.

The course taken by the Grain Growers' Association has the support of Western farmers, as it is the only way to bring to a practical bearing the universal chorus of discontent roused by the wretched transportation facilities hitherto prevailing everywhere in the Northwest.

We commend the action of this association to our Manitoba readers. Instead of sending deputations to interview the C. P. R. authorities, bring an action for violation of the Grain Act against an agent of the C. P. R. Such complaint can be made to Mr. Castle, warehouse commissioner, who will take the matter up. The penalties provided for violation of any of the provisions of the Act are by summary conviction before a local justice of the peace. Such a decision in Manitoba as that at Sintaluta will help the distribution of cars.

John Clark, Jr., Crowfoot, Alta., Dec. 3, 1902:—"I would not like to have The Nor'-West Farmer left out of my list of papers, as I consider it the best stock and agricultural paper published in Canada. It is specially suited to the Northwest and should be found in every home."

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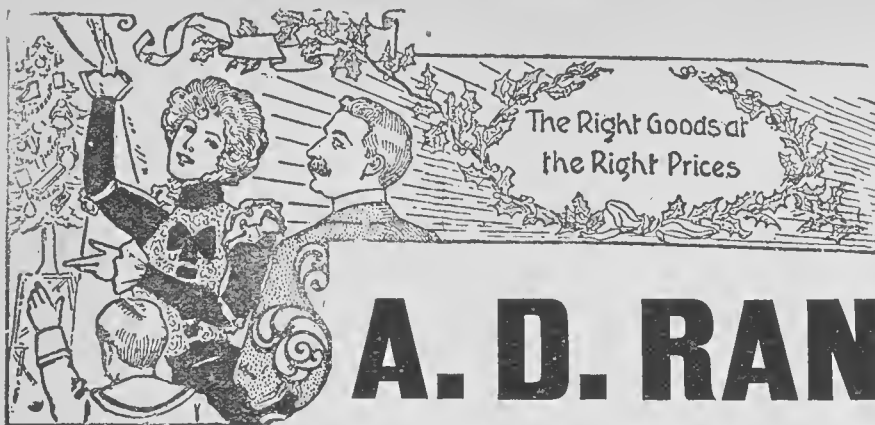
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This week we will make the opening display of Xmas Goods.
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Don't leave your Christmas shopping until the crush and rush of the last days. Do your purchasing now when assortments are full and when you can select thoughtfully and deliberately.

The store is all aglow with a radiance of handsome things that are simply indescribable in their magnificence.

In selecting gloves or hosiery, etc., it is not necessary to know the exact size. We will exchange and fit them after Christmas.

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The best representatives of Dolldom have met here; quite a convention of all styles, complexions and conditions of dolls. Hundreds of little hearts will soon be made happy, for this immense assortment is priced to pass from our possession to yours before Xmas Eve. We show dolls as large and life-like as a two-year-old child. They come to us direct from the makers, so the prices are the lowest possible—5c to \$5.00.

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RANKIN'S, Brandon, Manitoba.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Taxes.

Enquirer, Plumas, Man.: "If a person takes up a homestead and does not pay all the taxes and, after a number of years the homestead is cancelled, can the municipality compel him to pay the taxes? If he refuses, can they seize his stock which he has on another farm?"

Answer.—They can. We have never heard of its being done. They would have to comply with the Assessment Act before doing so.

Horse Deal.

Anxious, Maple Creek, Assa.: "In May of last year a friend of mine came to me and said he had a chance to buy a team of horses cheap, but had not the cash. I agreed to furnish one-half and receive one-half on their being re-sold. He sold one to a dealer, and turned the other in to a livery stable at so much and his stable bill. He notified me that I was entitled to \$60 and instructed me to draw on him at ten days' sight. I sent him a blank cheque to pay in to my account, which he failed to do. I paid him the half of the purchase money by cheque, and have his letter besides. Last week he refused my draft. Can I recover by law, and if so, what is the best way? He wrote me on refusing my draft, and said on disposing of some property he would send the money. Have I a case?"

Answer.—You may bring an action against him to recover the same as in the case of an ordinary debt. We would say you had a good right of action from your statement of the case.

Cancelling Homesteads.

Subscriber, Weyburn, Assa.: "Being an American holding a homestead in the Territories:—1. Can I cancel my brother's claim or any one else's claim, or then cancel it, and then can I buy it from the Government, and if so, at what price, and on what terms? If I can buy it, let me know how to proceed, and whom to apply to. 2. Can I do the same with my own claim?"

Answer.—1. You cannot cancel any homestead with a view of purchasing it, as that would, if permitted, be a means of defeating the object of the homestead law.

2. Nor can you cancel your own, having the same object, and that for a like reason.

Trespass.

Farmer, Osler, Sask.: "In your reply to 'Farmer, Osler, Sask.' in Nov. 5th issue, you offer to answer any definite questions. I live in a herd district in the N. W. T. There is no municipal organization of any sort. The herd law expires on October 30th. On October 31st a rancher from a distance came into the neighborhood and drove his band of 25 horses upon my cultivated field, where the grain had been stacked and threshed and where my cattle were feeding, and when I remonstrated with him he said 'The field is not fenced.' He refused to keep the horses off. What redress have I under the law of trespass or any other law? If any, in what court must I institute proceedings?"

Answer.—We are of the opinion that you would have no redress, as you do not claim to have been actually damaged in any way. You would, in all probability have a legal claim for damages if the animals had broken down a lawful fence and damaged your property.

Owner's Liability After Sale of Cattle.

Subscriber, Macleod, Alta.: "Re your reply to 'Subscriber,' in your issue of Nov. 5th. The cattle B sold to A were running in his bunch on the prairie and A bought them knowing the same. B agreed to get them up for A to fetch them away three days after purchase, but he made no agreement to keep them up. When A did not come for them as promised, B turned the cattle out after three days. B thinks that this relieved him of all responsibility. B would like to have your further opinion on the same."

Answer.—It would be difficult for us to give you a more definite answer without going even more into detail, but it would be impossible for A to succeed in an action if you have used the ordinary care used by you in dealing with your own cattle.

Sale of Land for Taxes in the Territories.

A correspondent in Southern Assiniboia wrote us alleging that the Territorial Government was in the habit of selling the lands of absentees, sometimes for very small amounts of taxation, and without the owners ever having the chance to redeem them. The value of the land so sold might be twenty times the amount of taxes, but the balance all went into the pockets of the Government, and the rightful owners heard no more of it.

This complaint was sent to the Treasury Department at Regina, and the following reply has been received from the deputy minister, John A. Reld:—

"With respect to the matter you refer to, the statements made to you are answered by saying that the Northwest Government does not sell land for non-payment of taxes. All surveyed land in the Territories (not included in town or rural municipalities or villages) is organized into local improvement districts and the greater part of the same area is also organized into school districts. The law relating to the payment of taxes for either local improvement or school purposes provides that whenever taxes upon any area of land are not paid for two years, a notification to that effect shall be sent to the Commissioner of Public Works. The department then opens up communication with the owner of the land, advising him of the report made and giving him a long period of notice to appear before a judge to show cause why the law should not be put in force. In practice this notice to the owner of the land is usually sufficient to bring the amount of the taxes by return mail. In some cases, however, no reply is made, in which case the Attorney-General appears before the judge, establishes the facts, namely, that two years' taxes are due, that they have been properly levied, that proper notification has been given to the owner without result, and that notice of intention to apply to the judge has been given by registered letter to the recorded owner of the land and also by eight weeks' advertising in the local press. Upon this evidence the judge 'confirms' the return of unpaid taxes, which confirmation has the effect of vesting the title to the land in question in the Crown, and the Government then pays the taxes unpaid by the former owner of the land, and also pays annual taxes as they fall due. The former owner has still twelve months to redeem the land before it becomes absolutely the property of the Crown. Of course he has to pay a redemption fee, which in some quarters is thought to be a heavy one. Still, the position is taken that the man who will not pay the small taxes levied in this country for practically three years and a half can place but little value upon the land. It is worth so little to him that he is suffering no loss by its forfeiture. The fact that the Government steps in and pays the taxes puts the local improvement and school districts in a much better position than if they have to provide for possible losses, and consequently have to assess property belonging to people who do pay their taxes higher than is needful in order to provide the revenue required. They are absolutely certain of the full amount of the assessment, though they may have to wait a time until the Government can lawfully step in. After the redemption period of one year has expired without any action on the part of the owner indicating a desire on his part to retain possession of the land, its title is vested absolutely in the Crown. This policy was adopted for the reason that the Government concluded that if any man was willing to forfeit his property rather than pay taxes the people of the country should benefit rather than the land speculator who might be induced to buy the land at a tax sale. If there is any profit in that business it is considered that the settlers of the country are entitled to it, and so the Government takes possession of the land, pays the taxes and disposes of the land when opportunity offers to the best advantage for the benefit of the country at large. I said above that the Northwest Government does not sell lands for non-payment of taxes. You will understand from the foregoing that I did not mean to be understood as stating that the Government does not sell land. It does: it sells its own property, for the sake of securing a tax payer in the interest of the community in which the land is situated."

Wage Cases.

Police Magistrate Dickie heard a wage case on Thursday last. A harvest hand sued for wages due and over-charge for goods purchased for him by his employer. The evidence showed that the employer purchased a suit of clothes for the man from a Carberry merchant and charged his servant just double what the suit cost. The magistrate allowed the farmer what he paid for the clothes and gave judgment against him for wages due and the overcharge on suit of clothes. A man guilty of an act so mean and contemptible does not deserve help to take off his harvest. We are pleased to know that such men are scarce here.—Carberry News.

A wages case has just been decided at Alameda, Assa., that it would be well for farmers to make a note of. There was some conflict of evidence, but the case was about as follows:—J. Dhlman, a minor, hired with Berner, through the agency of his father, for three months, at \$40 a month. At the expiration of the first month he found the conditions he was working under too irksome, and he thereupon left defendant's employ. Later, when he applied for the wages due to him, Berner refused to pay, alleging that he had hired plaintiff for

a term of three months, for a lump sum of \$120, to be paid at the expiration of this term, and that, in default of completing the terms of hire, Dhlman was not entitled to be paid for the time he had worked. Suit was brought, and judgment given for the plaintiff, with costs, on the ground that the terms of hiring were \$40 a month. The Deputy-Attorney-General, to whom the case was referred for advice by the local magistrates, decided that where under the contract of hiring, the amount to be paid was not to be paid until the expiration of the term, the employee could recover nothing if he left without justification before the expiration of the term; but if the payments were due at the expiration of distinct periods during the term, the employee could recover all amounts which were due, even though he left without justification.

Such is the case as reported by the Alameda Dispatch, and if that is the true purport of a statute, then a man, who can on any pretext get his employer to pay him up periodically, can leave his employer just when he needs him most and snap his fingers at him. Therefore, till some other interpretation of the law comes out, the only way to make sure of your man is to pay him as few advances as possible till his term of service has expired.

Operating on Ontario Judgment

Subscriber, Assa.: "In Ontario A endorsed notes for B in favor of C. B assigns to C and A is not able to pay notes. C gets judgment against A; afterwards A takes up homestead in N. W. T. Can C take homestead from A or register judgment against homestead?"

Answer.—C cannot take homestead from A, as A's homestead would be exempt under the Exemptions Act. C cannot register an Ontario judgment against A against any lands belonging to A in the Northwest Territories without first suing A in the Northwest Territories and procuring a Northwest Territory judgment against him, but after getting such judgment he could register it against the land, although he could not take the lands nor force sale as the homestead is exempt under the Act, providing the same is not more than 160 acres. When any surplus over 160 acres, it could be sold.

Grease and Scratches

Cause, Preventative and Cure

The horse whose blood is pure is never troubled with Grease or Scratches. The cause, then, of these diseases is impure blood. Prevent the cause and you will prevent the disease. Remove the cause and you will cure the disease.

Impure and impoverished blood is caused by the imperfect assimilation of food, and dry, coarse foods that are without aromatic qualities cannot be perfectly assimilated. It is very commonly supposed that wet and mud are the causes of these troubles, and in fact they do cap the climax of a train of outrages on nature, and are the final and immediate cause of Scratches and Grease, but the first and principal cause is lack of assimilation of food.

With the foregoing in mind, and knowing that a tablespoonful of Herbageum fed twice a day will make the coarsest of food easy of assimilation, we do not find the remedy expensive or far to seek. Reports along this line reach us as follows:

Mr. Alex. Ogilvy, of South Tilley, Victoria Co., N. B., writes: "I have used Herbageum during eight years for my horses, and find it an excellent remedy for scratches."

Mr. H. W. Turner, of O'Leary, P.E. I., says: "Herbageum has given satisfaction in general use, and has so purified the blood of horses as to cure scratches."

As to the assimilation of coarse foods we give the following from among many:

Mr. A. B. Miller, of Rainham Centre, Ont., says—"Hay was scarce here last winter, and I fed my horses on straw with Herbageum. In the spring they were in good condition—in better condition than in previous seasons with hay."

Herbageum is manufactured by the Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont., and should be for sale at all stores.

[Advt.]

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

THE RAZOR STEEL SAW

Secret Temper
Cross-Cut



We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw, to cut fast, "must hold a keen cutting edge."

This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any saw now made—perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now we ask you, when you go to buy a saw, to ask for the Maple-Leaf Razor-Steel Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them, and keep the one you like the best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have this sale right for the "Razor-Steel" brand.

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less and lose 25c. a day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American saws.

Manufactured only by

SHURLY & DIETRICH,
Maple Leaf Saw Works,
GALT, ONT.

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FARM LANDS FOR SALE

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation in connection with a number of Estates has for sale **Several Thousand Acres** of good Farm Lands (improved and unimproved) in the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. For prices, terms and other particulars, apply

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PROV. LAND SURVEYORS' ASS'N.

Under authority of sections 39, 40 and 41, Cap. 121, R.S.M., the following only are entitled to practice as Provincial Land Surveyors in Manitoba:

Aldous, M., Winnipeg	Chataway, C. C.,
Bayne, G. A., "	Dawson City, N.W.T.
Bourne, R., "	Francis, John,
Doupe, Joseph, "	Poplar Point, Man.
Doupe, J. L., "	Molloy, John,
Ducker, W. A., "	Rosser, Man.
Harris, J. W., "	McFadden, Moses,
Lawe, Henry, "	Nee-pawa, Man.
McPhillips, Geo., "	Romhough, M. B.,
McPhillips R. C., "	Morden, Man.
Ritchie, N. T., "	Taylor, Alex.,
Simpson, G. A., "	Nelson, B. C.
	Vaughan, L. S.,
	Selkirk, West, Man.

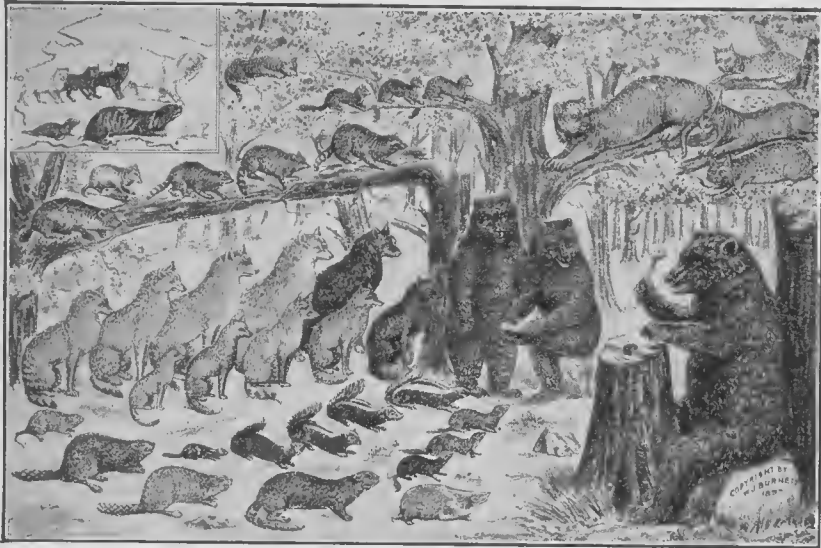
By order,
J. W. HARRIS, Secretary, P. L. S. Association.

N.B.—The practice of surveying in Manitoba by any other person is illegal, and renders him liable to prosecution.



T. L. Cummins, Norway, Ont., is prepared to buy horse hair from breeders, farmers and liverymen. See his advt. elsewhere in this issue.

We are indebted to the Northwestern Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota, for the above illustration. They have this litho. engraved in natural colors as handsome as an oil painting, size 10 by 14 inches, with complete key, also a photo-engraving of natural fur skins. Altogether it is very in-



structive. Every school boy should have them and to the hunter and trapper it is of the greatest interest. By special arrangements with them, they agree to send this postpaid, also a 24-page Trappers' Book, for four cents in stamps. Mention The Nor'-West Farmer when writing.

Carruthers & Co., Brandon, have issued a neat circular in which they draw attention

to the quality of their work in the dressing of robes and manufacture of furs. This circular also gives directions for the salting and handling of hides meant to be tanned. If you have anything to do in that line drop a card to their address in Brandon and you will get by return mail a copy of this circular.

Russell, Lang & Co., booksellers, Winnipeg, were the first firm to insert an advertisement in any paper in Western Canada occupying eight or more pages. This was done in November of last year, and they were so pleased with results from the advt. that they repeated it again in our Nov. 5th issue this year. Russell, Lang & Co. are one of the oldest firms doing business in Winnipeg, and their trade is increasing every year. Any of our readers can order from them with the utmost confidence. They make a specialty of supplying good healthy reading matter, and hundreds of libraries

owns." It is issued by the National Dairy Union of the U.S. and the matter is contributed by forty of the leading authorities of the States on the subject of creamery work. It has also 110 original illustrations. This up-to-date collection of information is issued at the moderate price of \$1. One object of the publication is to raise funds with which to carry on the fight always going on between the union and the producers or fraudulent substitutes for butter. Among the contributors to this volume best known in Canada may be named W. D. Hoard, C. P. Goodrich and Professors Haecker, Farrington, Henry, Otis and Curtiss. Buy this book if you are interested in the selection, breeding, feeding and management of dairy cattle. If you cannot find a dollar's worth of information in it that is new to you and well worth the money, let us hear from you later on.

Australian Cold Branding Liquid has been on the market for nearly two years and seems to grow in favor with stock men the longer it is used. For some time it was an experiment, but it has now ceased to be so and is regarded as an efficient substitute for the hot branding iron and much more humane. Many stockmen hail with pleasure the day when the barbarous method of using the branding iron will be a thing of the past, and when the same end can be attained by the use of a liquid that gives no such torture as must be endured when the iron is used. Quite a number of stockmen all over the Northwest have given this liquid a trial and have given unqualified indorsements of its efficiency. It is not an exaggerated statement to say that 100,000 head of stock have been branded with this liquid, and practically no complaints have come from those using it about unsatisfactory results. Various methods have been used in applying it, but none of them have given such good satisfaction as the stencil and brush. Any tinner can make a stencil and an ordinary 5-cent brush will do to apply it. The Aberdeen Chemical Company have been doing some advertising in The Farmer, and we most respectfully call attention to their advt. in this issue. During the last year several persons have tried to imitate this liquid and have put substitutes on the market, but, in every case, the substitutes have proved worthless. The process of perfecting this liquid was completed only after numerous experiments. The Aberdeen Chemical Company, Aberdeen, S.D., have such faith in its merits that they sell it under a positive guarantee to do all that is claimed for it. They have collected quite a number of testimonials and have had them printed, together with full directions for applying it. Write for these circulars, you will receive one by return mail. Mention The Farmer when writing.

The Creamery Patron's Handbook.—This book is exactly what it pretends to be, "a book of information for the keepers of dairy

Tell Me Who Needs Help No Money is Wanted

To aid a sick friend, will you tell me the book he needs? Will you simply write a postal card, if I will do this?

I will mail the sick one an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. He may take it a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself.

That month will show if the remedy can cure. If the sick one is then disappointed, the test shall not cost him a penny.

I have furnished my Restorative to hundreds of thousands in that way, and 39 out of each 40 got well, and have paid for it.

It is a remarkable remedy that can stand a test like that, and I have spent a lifetime on it. It is the only remedy that strengthens the inside nerves—those nerves which alone operate the vital organs. There is positively no other way to make weak organs well.

My book will convince you. You will not wonder then why this offer is possible.

Simply state Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia, which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 72, Racine, Wis. I will mail the sick one an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. He may take it a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

ALASKA SEAL

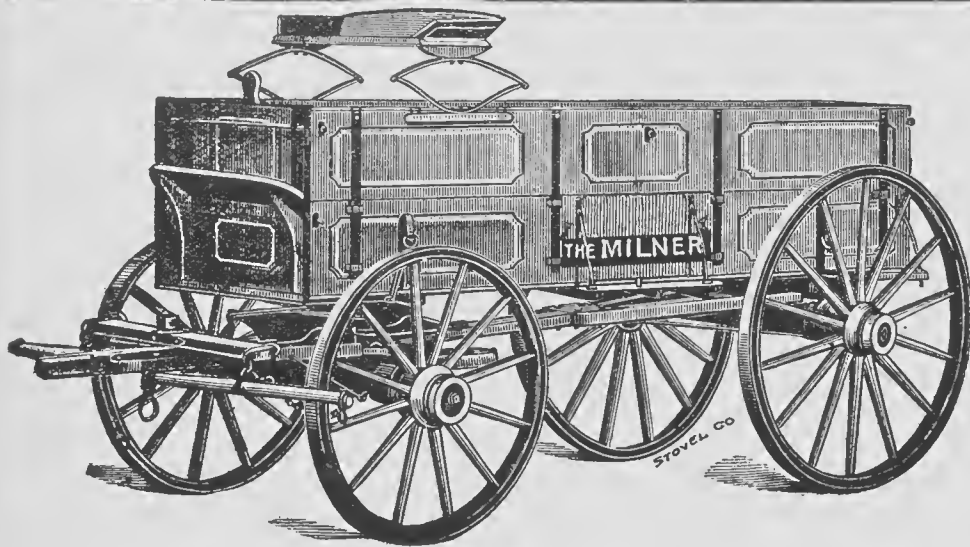
Warm, elegant, fashionable, made in the very latest style of fine quality gossy black Alaska Seal, with 5-inch storm collar, fur on both sides, and 10-inch cape, lined with quilted satin and ornamented with six long full tails, as well made as the most expensive seal garments. No woman is so well dressed as when wearing fine furs. Send \$4.45 with order and we will send the Caprine postpaid. Johnston & Co., Box 828, Toronto.



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WORTH \$10.00
SEND NO MONEY

Just your name, address and nearest express office and we will send this handsome Caprine for examination. When it arrives call and examine it thoroughly, and if found perfectly satisfactory, and fully equal to Caprine so regularly for \$10.00, pay the express agent our special price, \$4.45, and express charges and secure the biggest bargain in furs ever offered.



The Milner Petrolia Wagon Co.

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New Factory, New Machinery, and all New Bone Dry White Oak Material. We aim to make a Wagon to equal any American Wagon sold. All Wagons fully guaranteed.

J. I. CASE Celebrated Light Draft Sulky, Gang and Walking PLOWS

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.



The Winter's Window Garden.

By E. E. Rexford.

The only fuchsia which can be depended on for flowers in winter is the variety called speciosa. This is not as rich in color as most of the summer bloomers, but it is a really beautiful plant.

The abutilons, popularly known as flowering maples, because of the resemblance of their foliage to that of our native maple, are excellent bloomers, and require very little care. Their flowers are pendant and bell-shaped, some red, some pink, some yellow and some pure white.

The calla is a general favorite. Its large, rich foliage makes it an attractive plant without flowers. Add these to it, and it becomes a most ornamental feature of any collection. This is one of the plants for which the general rule given for watering must be modified somewhat. It likes a good deal of water at its roots, and a daily application will generally be needed.

THE PRIMROSE.

For winter flowering, we have few plants more satisfactory than the Chinese primrose, *Primula obconica* and *Primula forbesii*—better known as the baby primrose—all members of the same family. The Chinese primrose is the most difficult one of the three to grow well, but the amateur will find but little trouble with it if she is careful to pot it so that the crown of the plants stands well above the soil. If it is low enough for water to stand about it, decay is pretty sure to set in. Let the soil slope towards the sides of the pot. The others will not require special treatment in this respect. *Primula obconica* has flowers of a pale lilac, often nearly pure white, with a yellow-green eye, and they are so freely produced that a healthy plant is nearly covered with them. They have a waxy air about them that gives them a special charm to those who love our native flowers. The "baby primrose" is one of the most delightful of all flowers, and one of the very easiest to grow, and grows well. Plants will soon come into bloom, and throughout the winter they will be a mass of dainty rosy blossoms with a yellow eye—lovely little things that will attract more attention and receive more admiration than anything else your window garden will be likely to contain. *Primula obconica* has great quantities of very fine roots, and must be given a good deal of water. These plants do well in comparative shade.

Pentas lanceolata is quite a new plant, but it deserves a place in all collections. It has a star-shaped flower of purest white. Its flowers are borne in clusters, and bear considerable resemblance to the bouvardia which everybody admires, but which so few succeed in growing, even in a greenhouse. *Pentas* is a good substitute for it, and has the merit of being easy to grow.

THE PARIS DAISY

—known as *Marguerite* abroad—is seldom seen in the window garden, but it would be extensively grown if its merits were more generally understood. It literally "grows like a weed." There are two varieties, one having white flowers, the other flowers of a soft, sulphur yellow. They so closely resemble our native daisy that they are often mistaken for it. To those who have a friendship for the daisy this will be a strong argument in their favor, and may induce them to give these plants a place in their collection. They will never regret doing so. As cut flowers they are very valuable, as they last for days. Young plants soon become large ones, and next summer they can be planted out in the garden, where they will con-

tinue to bloom during the entire season, and new ones be started from them for the coming winter.

While the ordinary carnation does not take kindly to cultivation in the window of the living room, the *Marguerite* strain does, and we often find among plants of this class, grown from seed, in the outdoor garden, varieties equal in form, size and color to the carnations grown by our florists so extensively, and far excelling them in freedom of bloom and vital force.

THE SINGLE PETUNIA

of the garden will be found one of the most satisfactory of all flowers for winter blooming. It is able to make a window resemble a bit of last summer's garden, so bright, so cheerful is it. For every little attention you bestow upon it it will laugh back at you in blossoms of violet and pink, and white, and you will soon be on most intimate terms of friendship with it, for it will win its way to your heart by its pleasant ways and looks. When the plant seems to have exhausted the flowering capacity of its branches, cut them back to within five or six inches of the soil, apply a little fertilizer, and in a short time you will see new branches growing, from which you can expect a bountiful crop of flowers a little later.

THE SWORD FERNS.

Among the most desirable of plants grown for foliage I would name the sword and Boston ferns. The Boston fern is the ordinary sword fern on a little larger scale. That is about all the difference one can see in them. These will grow wherever a geranium will, and their luxuriance will prove a constant delight to the owner of every window garden. Do not attempt to grow the adiantum ferns in the living room, for they will prove failures there. The atmosphere will be too hot and dry for them.

And do not attempt to grow roses there, as you will be tempted to do. While it is possible to grow some varieties of this beautiful flower in the living room, it is not an easy matter to do so, and success will only come after one has served an apprenticeship at growing less exacting plants. Roses are sure to be infested with aphides, red spiders, and other insects which are extremely harmful to plant life, and they will soon spread to all your plants from your rose bushes, thus making it necessary to wage a constant warfare for their extermination. Nearly all the plants I have advised are comparatively free from the attacks of insects, unless brought into contact with them as bred on other plants.

Turn your plants frequently, that all sides of them may get an equal chance at the light. Pinch off the end of its branches, if a plant does not grow in compact, bushy shape, and keep them pinched off until other branches start. By persisting in this treatment you can make almost any plant grow as you want it to. Do not neglect the plant while it is growing. Then is the very time when it needs training. If let alone until it has developed, you will find it almost impossible to bring it into symmetrical shape. And much of the energies of the plant will have been wasted in the growth which is cut away. Regulate this growth, as it goes on, and there will be no waste of plant energy.—Home and Flowers.

Preparing for a Hot Bed.

Many a farmer desires to have a hot-bed in the spring, but when spring comes it is impossible to get the right kind of soil and a poor substitute is used. The result is that the hot-bed is not the success it would have been had proper soil been used. The best soil is obtained from decayed turf, enriched with fine, well-rotted manure. If this soil is prepared it should be stored where it will not freeze solid. If it does freeze, have it in a place it can be got at so that it can be out in on the manure in the hot-bed to thaw out. The idea, anyway, is to have the rich soil in such a shape and place that it is available when wanted.

Work of the Fruit Inspector.

J. J. Philp, Dominion Fruit Inspector, has been on a tour of inspection in Southwestern Manitoba. At every point he visited he inspected the fruit that had been shipped in. He finds that there is a lot of apples still coming from Ontario that are not what they should be. At Deloraine he made five affidavits against Ontario shippers whose fruit did not come up to the mark. At Killarney an Ontario farmer, who had not complied with the law for packing and marking apples, was fined \$40 and costs.

In his prosecutions Mr. Philp distinguishes between the merchant who sells the fruit and the dealer or packer who brings or sends the fruit to Manitoba. The merchant who sells fruit not up to the requirements of the Act is equally liable as the dealer or packer.

A grower had a car at this point, and also at Souris, not up to the requirements and he was fined \$40 and costs for both. At Portage la Prairie an Ontario farmer, who had packed and shipped his own apples, claimed that he was not liable under the Act, and because of this misunderstanding he was only fined \$10.

Horticultural Convention.

The annual convention of the Western Horticultural Society will be held on the 30th of December this year instead of in February next, as in past years. The crowded state of the hotels at present indicate that bonspiel week will see accommodation at a premium. A good programme is being arranged for. Messrs. Bedford and Mackay are expected to be present. An effort will be made to secure an expert from North Dakota to give an address. A delegate from the Minnesota Horticultural Society is likely to be present. Bee-keeping will have a prominent place in the convention programme.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association will be held at Barrie, December 16 to 18.

The proceedings of the last annual meeting of the Western Horticultural Society have been issued in pamphlet form and can be had from the secretary, M. Bartlett, Winnipeg.

E. Stewart, superintendent of forestry, says there are over 1,000,000 trees in the nurseries at Brandon, Virden and Indian Head ready for distribution next spring. It is expected that about 1,000 farmers will be supplied with trees next spring.

Fruit Inspector Philp has had to again make complaint about the quality of the fruit shipped to the West from Ontario. It does seem strange that the Ontario fruit growers are so indifferent about securing this market and so careless in what they send us. Owing to the exceedingly moist season they have had in Ontario the growth of fungoid disease has been very prevalent. As a result apples are very scabby this year. In many places where orchards were not sprayed as high as 60 per cent. of the apples have been culled out and refused by the packers.

Drawing the Scale.

To draw a correct scale requires a knowledge of how to mathematically apportion the many strings to give the best results acoustically. The least vibration or mismeasurement, even so slight as to be imperceptible to the eye, makes a great difference to musical results. The acoustician of the Morris Piano Co. is famous for his thorough knowledge of mathematics, acoustics and music, so that the Morris Piano is even and well balanced in all the registers, the measurements for this splendid instrument being figured to the minutest fraction and with due regard to every part of the instrument, both inside and out. No piano manufactured to-day is more carefully constructed than the Morris. [Adv.]

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Useless Fretting and Worry Brings on Nervous Diseases and Shortens Life.

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The Greatest of Nerve Restoratives.

In this age of excessive competition men are wasting their nerve force and mental power at a tremendous rate. Overwork, excessive mental effort, robbing one's self of proper nourishment, rest and sleep, whipping up the tired and jaded faculties when they falter from sheer exhaustion—these are the causes of nervous prostration and collapse, of the weakness and helplessness which frequently affect mind and body.

Little wonder that men and women grow old before their time, and find their health capital wasted away. Little wonder that men find their efforts crowned with failure, and women fall victims to the ills that are peculiar to their sex. Little wonder that gloom and despondency tempt many to put an end to their burdened life.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has brought hope and confidence to many a faltering, worn-out man. It has cheered the heart of many a nerve-wrecked, suffering woman.

This food cure is different to any medicine you ever used. Most medicines tear down the tissues, but Dr. Chase's Nerve Food builds up new ones. Most medicines are weakening to the system, but Dr. Chase's Nerve Food adds strength with every dose.

If you read the testimonials which appear in the newspapers from day to day on behalf of this great system-builder you can form some slight idea of the enormous good this preparation is doing to the weak and exhausted.

Put this treatment to the test by weighing yourself each week while using it, and you will be surprised with the results. By enriching the blood it forms new tissues, rounds out the angular form and permanently benefits the system.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmansons, Bates & Co., Toronto.



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John Aikenhead, Hartney, Man., Dec. 1, 1902, writes:—"The November 20th issue of The Nor-West Farmer is worth more than \$1.00 to any farmer in this western country."

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

AMONG BOY FARMERS.

The Boys and Girls are Wide Awake.

So many of the little folks have been sending us letters of late that it has been impossible for us to keep quite up in the printing of them. However, we are doing the very best we can, and are glad to get them all. We are always interested in our little friends and pleased to see so many of them taking a genuine interest in their work.

We have lately had the pleasure of sending out a number of our splendid premiums, advertised in our Nov. 20th issue—air guns, brooches, knives, books, watches, etc.—to the boys and girls who have been sending us new subscriptions. We find that the smaller people can often secure orders from new subscribers easier than older people could have got them. Could not a number of the others earn something nice in this way?

Lyleton, Oct. 24th, 1902.

Dear Editor: I have just been reading some of the boys' and girls' letters in The Nor-West Farmer and I enjoy them very much. I live on a farm about two miles from the boundary line. My father owns about two sections of land, and till this summer we have had to draw our wheat about 12 miles. The railroad has come through here this summer, and the station is but two miles from our house, one of our quarters is within half a mile of the townsite. There are two elevators just about finished and a third one partly built. There is also a hardware and a confectionery store opened. We had about 11,000 bushels of wheat this fall, 8,000 of which is already shipped. I can do about as much work as most girls of my age who live on a farm. I can scrub, milk, churn and make my own aprons and print waists. My sister cuts out my waists. I took five music lessons this summer. The last lesson I had my teacher gave me two hymns. I have not been to school for two years. I have not missed going to church and Sunday school one Sunday this summer. Our Sunday school closed last Sunday, as it is too cold for it in the winter here. I am 15 years old. Hoping you will think my letter worth publishing, I am, your friend, JEAN MURRAY.

Halls' Farm, Arcola, Assa., Oct. 26, 1902.

Dear Sir: I have been seeing so many letters in The Nor-West Farmer, I thought I would try and write a letter. We came from Scotland three years ago. We all like the country very well, but it is a great difference from Scotland. We live on the farm. We are 10 miles from town. I am 11 years old. I go to school every day. We are two and a half miles from school. Our teacher's name is Miss Botsford. I like her very well. I have two brothers and one sister. I wash dishes, scrub floors and sweep and dust and peel potatoes, and put the cows in

when I come home from school. We have 106 head of poultry, hens and turkeys, and 6 horses and a colt, and 17 head of cattle. We have 22 pigs. I have a pair of canaries and they only raised one young one. Father has taken The Nor-West Farmer for two years, and we all enjoy reading it very well. Trusting to see this letter in print. I would like to get a book very much, as I am very fond of reading. Wishing your paper every success, I remain, yours truly, MARY TUD-ILLOPE.

P.S.—We call our farm after grandfather's farm in Scotland.

Belmont, Msn., Oct., 1902.

Dear Editor: I have never written to The Nor-West Farmer before, so I am going to see what luck I have. I would like to get one of Lord Strathcona's hooks, as I am fond of reading. I live on a farm of a quarter section. I have 5 sisters and 3 brothers. My oldest sister is hired out. I am not going to school now, I have not been there since the holidays. My brother and two sisters are going to school. I can milk cows, wash clothes, wash dishes, sweep, bake bread, and can do almost anything around the house. We have 2 horses and 1 colt, 4 cows, 2 calves and a lot of poultry. We have all our grain threshed; we had 1,300 bushels of wheat this fall. My father is away threshing this fall. He is running the engine and is getting 4 dollars a day. Wishing you every success, I remain, yours truly, LIZZIE CUMMING.

Pincher Creek, Alta., Oct. 2, 1902.

Dear Editor: I saw some letters in The Nor-West Farmer from boys and girls from other places, but not any from Pincher Creek, so I thought I would write. I live on a ranch 6 miles out of Pincher Creek, I go to Pincher Creek school. We just went into the new school since the holidays. There were only 2 rooms in the old school, but there are 4 in the new one, 2 rooms upstairs and 2 down. I am upstairs. I am in the third book; my studies are arithmetic, geography, history, reading and spelling and grammar. I like arithmetic best of all. We have about 60 head of cattle and 13 horses, besides 2 colts. One of the colts is tame and we can rub and pet it all over. I can ride horses and milk 4 cows every night and morning before I go to school. I have 2 sisters and 1 brother besides myself going to school. I have 3 brothers and 4 sisters. We have a garden; we grow red, white and black currants, strawberries, gooseberries, and raspberries. We also have Manitoba wild plum trees, but they never had any plums on them yet, because they are too young. I go to Sunday school every Sunday and I like it. I also go to church in the morning, but not at night, because it is too far to go twice a day. At Sunday school each one gets a little card every Sunday. When we get six we take them back and get a big one, and then when we get nine big cards that means we were there every Sunday for a year we take them back and

get them stamped so they cannot be used again, we get a book of our own and we can keep the nine cards too. I got two second prizes at the fair, one was for writing in my copybook and the other for hand-made handkerchief. They were both second prizes. I would like some girl to correspond with me of my own age (12 years), I was 12 in September.—Yours truly, EVA COX.

Eva writes a very neat hand and will get a better book than any of the rest in this lot.

Pincher Creek, Alta., Oct., 1902.

Dear Editor: I have seen quite a few letters from boys and girls and thought I would write too. My father takes The Nor-West Farmer and I enjoy reading the letters from the boys. I live on a farm near the Rocky Mountain foothills. We have about 80 cattle and 15 horses. I go to school and am in the second class. I have 5 sisters and 2 brothers. I am the oldest boy in our family. Three of my sisters go to school and I go too. In my summer holidays I caught 161 gophers in traps. I spent all day Saturday in cutting southern wood. I caught a wagon and harness up a team of horses. The coyotes are very thick around here just now. They have killed a lot of turkeys. They have killed calves and colts also. We do not have very hard winters here. Any time in the winter a chinook wind comes and melts the snow and makes the ground wet. In the winter I slide down our hill, but my best coasting road has got a fence across it, but I think I can find another road just as good. We can grow good fall wheat out here. We grow very good oats also. We grow currants and gooseberries and strawberries. But apples do not grow here. There are lots of cattle raised around here. Every spring and in the fall the men round the calves up to brand them. There are 4 churches and 10 stores in the village. My father is the land agent, so he goes to the village every day. There was a new school built last spring and there are more than 100 children going to it. I think I will close now, as I have nothing more to write. I would like some boy of my own age (10 years) to correspond with me.—I remain, yours truly, GEORGE F. COX.

Rosser, Man., Oct. 24th, 1902.

Dear Editor: I am a farmer's daughter and live fifteen miles from Winnipeg. We have 9 cows and I help my sister milk them. I feed calves and pigs and help turn the separator. We have eight horses. I go to school and am in the fifth book. I can make cake and butter. We had a garden, but the cattle did some damage. We have some chickens. We have taken your paper quite a while and think it a very nice paper.—Yours truly, MABEL McDONALD.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath softens the water at the same time that it disinfects. 16

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A Word to Mothers.

Send the children to bed with a kiss and a smile,
Sweet childhood will tarry at best but awhile.
And soon they will pass from the portals of home,
The wilderness ways of their life-work to roam.

Yes, tuck them in bed with a gentle "good-night!"
The mantle of shadows is veiling the light.
And may be—God knows—on this sweet little face,
May fall deeper shadows in life's weedy race.
Yes, say it: "God bless my dear children, I pray!"
It may be the last time you will say it for aye!
The night may be long ere you see them again,
And motherless children may call you in vain.

Drop sweet benedictions on each little head,
And fold them in prayer as they nestle in bed;
A guard of bright angels around them invite:
The spirit may slip from the mooring to-night.
—Selected.

For the Girls.

Women likely to fail as wives, writes Max O'Rell, the well known French writer, in the New York Journal, should of course not be sought in matrimony. Among them are the following:—

1. Women who are selfish, inconsiderate, conceited, or extravagant.

2. Women who are not cheerful, easily pleased and always ready to put up with any little inconvenience that may present itself.

3. Women who consume their own smoke, brood over their grievances forever and ever, and do not "have it out" immediately and have done with it.

4. Women who cannot live without excitement and the applause of the public, and those who judge presents by the value which they represent.

5. Women who, if for a time, circumstances get a little straitened, cannot make a dress or trim a hat for themselves and be happy over it.

6. Women destitute of humor and who cannot see a joke.

7. Women who fret over little things and cannot forget them.

8. Women whose lachrymal glands are too sensitive and do not know that tears make women ugly and anger perfectly hideous.

9. Women whose laughter is not hearty but forced. The easiest way of judging the character of people is to observe their laughter, because laughter cannot be studied, acted or affected. Nature in laughter reveals itself as an open book.

10. Women whose idea of happiness is being out of their house, paying calls, visiting shops, attending matinees and the like.

11. Women who will not go to church on Sundays if their last dress has not arrived on the Saturday night before.

12. Women who keep all their smiles for strangers and have few, or none, for those who live at home with them.

13. Women who keep you waiting an hour for fear you should see them in negligee. Women who are not attractive in negligee through the simplicity in the unaffectedness of their manners, their abandon and their absence of self-consciousness, are not fit for matrimony.

14. Women into whose heads the idea that they may not always be in the right never enters, women airing their self-righteousness, and those never open to conviction or even an argument.

15. Women who, at home, invariably side with their mothers in the little tiffs that take place even in the best and most united families, and those who are not the "pals" of their father and do not even, as a rule, prefer going out with him to going out shopping or calling with their mother. Fathers' girls make the best wives. So do girls fond of men's society.

16. Women whose nerves are irritable and who cannot stand the smell of a cigarette in the house. Rather marry one who can smoke one, at all events, one who invites you to smoke and quickly goes for the matches to offer you a light.

17. Women who have sweeter pet names for animals than for children.

18. Women who do not immediately take the defence of women whom they hear abused or gossiped about in their presence.

19. Women who do not enjoy the healthy pleasures of country life.

20. Women who, whatever they have, always think of something else they would like to have. Those who are antagonistic and ever argumentative.

21. Women who throw their hairpins on the floor when they undress, or take off their gloves inside out.

22. Women who think that they are perfect, and, worst of all, those who are.

23. Women who are ever willing to dissension.

24. Women who envy in others what they cannot possess themselves.

25. Women who have no objection to staying a few minutes in a room where there are no mirrors.

26. Women who cannot pack their trunks themselves and be ready for a journey at half an hour's notice.

27. Women who spend all their pin-money on themselves.

28. Women who faint when they have no other answer for an argument.

29. Women who constantly reproach others of their shortcomings, and especially those who ever remind others of their debts of gratitude toward them.

30. Women who are not enjoying good health.

The Best Education for a Farmer's Daughter.

It is my opinion that a farmer's daughter should be educated according to the position she is likely to be placed in.

If she is to leave the farm as a wage-earner, she should be educated for some paying, lady-like occupation, being guided by her individual tastes and ability.

If she goes to the city as a wife or housemaid, she should have good common education, such as would give her the means of taking care of her own interests and of being anything but stupid.

This, along with good housekeeping qualities is a necessity if she wishes to be happy and successful. Personally I am not in favor of the usual accomplishments taught in our colleges, except for a daughter of wealth, for the reason that civics and the like are permitted to crowd out good cooking and housekeeping.

On the other hand, if she is to remain on the farm, a business course would be very helpful. She should also understand the care of live stock in case it be necessary for her to care for them through sickness or misfortune. But I firmly believe she should never do outside work unless absolutely necessary, for the simple reason that her health gives out quite fast enough just doing her house work and caring for the children.

It would make her life happier and her home brighter if she be given a good understanding of literature, art, music and physical culture, and be taught to believe it better to give to them and to such outdoor pastimes as riding, driving and walking with her children, the time usually given to making ruffles or sofa pillows.

Her husband would longer be her companion if she would take time to be interested in his pursuits instead of spending all her time feeding him and the little ones cake, pie and all such health-destroying foods.

Such dainties are all right for Sunday dinner or picnic day, but it is my candid opinion that if less time was devoted to their making and more to being bright and healthy, there would be fewer divorces and many less doctor's bills to pay.

But even at the expense of book learning, let her be a neat housewife and a good cook and splendid breadmaker.

Character Written in the Face.

We say that our thoughts are not known by our fellows; but that is not as true as we deem it when we say or think this to be the case. The tenor of our thoughts is being written in the expression of our faces day by day. Love, purity, communion with God in our inner selves, will give our faces a look that shows the direction of our desires and being. Selfishness, ill-nature, impure desire, unworthy motives, indulged in secret, will steadily transform the finest lines of the face. We should be surprised if we knew how much we show of ourselves to our fellows in the daily walk of life. The only way of having a face that speaks well of the spirits' course is to have the spirit pursue a course that writes a good record on the face.

What Boys Need to Know.

Professor Forgan, of the First National Bank of Chicago, gave the address to the graduating class of Lake Forest university a week or so ago. In this he outlined the educational qualifications for success in business. They were few and simple:

First—to be able to write a legible hand and to make good figures and place them correctly.

Second—to add, subtract, multiply and divide rapidly and accurately.

Third—to be able to write a clear, brief, grammatical letter with every word spelled correctly.

Mr. Forgan says the young men who can do all these are rare. He has employed many boys fresh from the grammar and high schools and even from colleges, and all of them failed in some of these simple tests. Ignorance of the "three R's" is always a handicap.

"Of making heavy books there is no end." The library of the British Museum at London was built to hold 1,500,000 books. There are now two millions on hand and more pouring in at the rate of 100,000 volumes a year. There are 39 square miles of those books on shelves and more room must shortly be provided to accommodate the ever expanding supply. Some of these books are so rare and valuable that they are almost worth a fortune.

Send for Samples

Of our English Dinner Ware. We have six patterns of fine English Semi-Porcelain in Rose, Blue, Green, Brown and Old Blue Willow, from which you can buy a Dinner or Tea Set, or any number or kind of pieces you wish, and if a piece gets broken we can replace it at a small cost so as to keep your set complete. On receipt of 10 cents for one or for each sample required, we can mail you a sample dish of any color, together with our fall Catalogue quoting prices freight paid to your station, and the 10 cents can be deducted from the price of the set when you buy.

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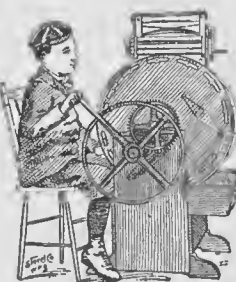
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receive practical instruction in general farm
work before being placed in situations. Boys
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dent Superintendent—115 Pacific Avenue,
Winnipeg, or P.O. Box 206—and for older boys,
possessing experience in farm work, to Manager
Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo, Man.

A Helpful Little Girl.

"Ah, Jack, you cannot tell what troubles a girl has who is receiving the attention of a gentleman."

She was twisting a button on his coat, and looking very demure and shy.

"Troubles, Marie? Of what nature, pray?" he asked, in a tone of surprise.

"Well, one's little brothers are always making fun of one, and one's relatives are always saying, 'When is it to come off?' as if marriage were a prize-fight. But that is not the worst. There is the inquisitiveness of one's parents. They want to know everything. There's pa, now; he is constantly asking such questions as, 'Marie, what are Mr. Robinson's intentions? Why does he call upon you so regularly, and stay so late when he does call?' And he sometimes looks so mad when he asks those questions that I actually tremble."

"And what answer do you make to his questions, Marie, my dear?"

"I can't make any answer at all, for, you see, you haven't said anything to me, and—and—of course, I—I—"

Then Mr. Robinson whispered something in Marie's ear, and the next time her father questions her she will be ready with a satisfactory reply.

Farmer's Telephones.

Telephone lines are becoming quite common in the older settled farm communities in the States and the idea is spreading to Canada. W. A. Hawkins, of Hawkinstown, Va., U. S. A., has the following interesting article in a recent American exchange:—

For one or two wires, the number of poles to the mile is usually not less than twenty-six, and this number is increased according to the nature of the route. If hilly, or of numerous curves, the number should be increased to thirty. On best lines thirty-five to forty poles are used. The conductivity on a line with twenty poles to the mile would really be better than where a greater number is used, but would be more liable to breakdowns. Some claim it is not as important for farmers to do the best line construction, as they are on the ground at all times and can make quick repairs.

Red cedar, locust, chestnut and white cedar make the most durable pole. The poles should be trimmed and barked and usually not less than twenty-four feet long and five inches in diameter at the top.

For ordinary distances No. 12 galvanized iron or steel wire is used. Particular care is necessary in making the joints in a telephone wire, as a loose joint may retard the current, especially after it has become corroded, and it is apt to produce noises on the line. The ordinary telegraph joint is not good enough for telephones, but if it is used it

should be made one foot long with quite a number of twists. To solder every joint is best.

Farmers usually put up a single wire ground circuit and claim it is good enough for fifty-mile lines. A properly balanced metallic (two-wire) circuit gives the best service. Both wires should be of the same size, length and conductivity, and if properly transposed will give a quiet line.

For heavy burdened rural lines the ordinary cheap telephone will not prove satisfactory. The very best are not any too good. Cheap phones often work at the beginning, but after a short usage are liable to give trouble, and a derangement in one often makes the whole line inoperative, and it should be not only a giant in strength, but should be very carefully made and so constructed that all contacts will perform their functions for years to come.

The arm-rest style switch where it has been introduced on rural lines seems to be more popular and reliable than the automatic, for the reason it is so strong and gives such a very positive and vigorous rubbing contact; then, too, leaving the receiver off the hook will not interfere with the ringing as it would with the automatic.

When more than two phones are to be placed on one line use only the bridged style.

Do not use different style instruments on your lines. Find out what will suit you best, then require all local companies to buy the style you adopt. Even if your generators will ring twenty-five or thirty phones do not place more than ten or twelve on one line.

Little Gosh's Ride.

It was the first day Little Gosh had felt lonely since they came to the country. He was alone, for Aunt Clara had taken the little girls to town to buy hats, and five girls made the carriage so full on a hot day that Gosh had willingly stayed behind.

Old Tiger was the only horse on the farm that Gosh thought he could ride without some bigger man in front to hold to; and the reason that Tiger was twenty-five years old, and had saved Uncle Ed's life in the war, and was not to be teased, was no reason, at all, in Gosh's opinion, for being told not to ride him—for he had no idea of teasing him.

So he wandered out to the woods lot, where Tiger stood temptingly near the fence, and there he decided that getting on when the horse was still was not riding, and next minute one fat leg went over, and plump! Gosh was astride the big horse.

Of course, there was neither bridle nor saddle, and when Tiger suddenly started off, Gosh clutched at the red mane in front of him, and said, "Whoa!" But the old horse had been free for years, and had forgotten what "Whoa" and "Gee" and all those man-words meant, and after a little surprised look

over his shoulder, he paid not the slightest attention to Gosh or his commands.

Pretty soon they had left the cool shade of the woods lot. Tiger ambled along at his own sweet will, occasionally lowering his head to nibble some dainty in the grass, at which times it was all Gosh could do to keep from pitching over his head. Out they went through the break in the snake fence, and down the hot country road. Then Gosh remembered that LiJa had laughed, and said sometimes Tige wandered off, and stayed for days at a time.

About two o'clock that afternoon the carriage stopped at the big door, and out tumbled all the girls in a bunch, calling loudly for Gosh.

"Come, see what we brought you," they shouted, but there was no answer and up and down, high and low, they searched, but there was no Gosh.

Rhody-Cook was cross, and declared she didn't know whar Gosh wuz; and as it was dinner-time, Aunt Clara summoned LiJa from the field, and told him to find the boy. She was not frightened, but the girls felt curious, one's only brother being a very precious thing in their eyes.

So LiJa went off whistling, with his hands in his ragged trousers pockets, and his eyes turned up to the sky with perfect unconcern, and surely would have passed the boy on the road had not a voice called out, "O LiJa! I'm so glad you've come," which made him look that way.

There, in a big brier-patch stood old Tige, as still as a wooden horse, and perched on his hack sat Gosh. During the long hot day he had sat there, not a stone's throw from the house, the prickly briars keeping him from slipping down—for his city feet were very tender, and he was barefoot. He had wondered over and over what punishment Aunt Clara kept for disobedience.

And he did not quite understand why it was, when LiJa carried him into the cool house, that Aunt Clara made him all "com-fie" in her own hammock, letting the little girls bring his dinner and all their presents, and never even scolded, nor why she rubbed nice sweet cream from the dairy all over his red face.

But I think it was because she knew the skin was going to peel off his nose, which is quite a bad punishment of itself.—S. S. Times.

N. Clark, Killarney, Man., Nov. 22, 1902, writes:—"I like The Nor'-West Farmer very much. It is a paper that should find a place in every home in the West."

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Eben Brown's Combination Snake.

"Eben Brown never forgave Tom Wilson for deciding against him in the great Pike County handicap snake race," said Deacon Todgers, when the boys asked him for a tale of life in the old Pike County days.

"I'm a good man, and a forgiving," said Eben earnestly the day after the race, 'but I'll get even with Tom Wilson if I develop premature baldness trying to think up some scheme. And when I strike I will aim at his tenderest part.'

"Now if there was one thing Tom Wilson thought more of than another it was his pet hog. There's no denying he was an animal of parts, an animal that would have been a source of joy to his owner in any part of the world. The hog could count up to ten, he could spell out his name with blocks, and do other things which are not generally included in the repertoire of a fat, placid-looking, middle-aged hog. But the long suit of that hog, and the thing that most delighted the soul of Tom Wilson, was his ability to kill snakes.

"There isn't hut one thing for a snake to do when my hog comes in sight," Tom used to say, with a look of honest pride on his face. 'And that is to commit suicide. For if he lingers on this premises he will only meet with a painful death, and add to the laurels of that noble animal of mine and his worthy owner.'

"One evening, when there was quite a crowd in the tavern and Tom Wilson was holding forth on the beauty and numerous attainments of his gifted animal, Eben Brown came in. He listened in a sort of sneering way, and finally broke in on Tom's eulogy.

"A hog's a hog," said Eben, sort of contemptuously. 'Even when he has a talkative owner, who is able to gold-brick people into thinking he is an animal of talents. And I don't deny that your humble pet can fumble about with blocks and delude strangers into believing he can spell. But when it comes to killing snakes, I don't think he is on hand with many claims for bounties.'

"Well, Tom Wilson was one of the most grieved and shocked men in the county at hearing his pet run down in that manner. For Tom had educated and trained his hog, until it was almost like a child to him.

"Don't go around blaspheming the good qualities of a dumb animal that knows more than any one by the name of Eben Brown can possibly appreciate," answered Tom in his most emphatic manner. 'Out in my store-room are skins and rattles of hundreds of snakes that bear testimony of the sincerity and single-heartedness of my pet's good work as a reptile slayer. It's easy for this envious to throw unconvincing jibes at my hard-working, innocent-minded pet. But I haven't heard you make any remarks about wishing to back your heretical opinions with coin of the realm.'

"I don't want to bet against any alleged evidences you may bring forth as to your hog's record," said Eben, still sort of sneering like. 'It would be easier and quicker to get rid of my money by putting it in an envelope and shoving it under your door. But if you want to bring your prize animal out in the open I might make a small wager with you. But I don't suppose you would care to match him against anything larger than a garter or milk snake and he could probably beat one of them.'

"Tom was mad clear through. 'Milk or garter snake!' he exclaimed, angrily. 'It's at killing rattlers and black-snakes that my hog has won honors and records for himself and good money for his owner. I'll back him against any snake in Pike County and take up any bet you choose to make. It's robbing your family to do it, but it is the only way to keep the money in the county and prevent you from buying gold bricks with it.'

"So it was agreed to match the hog against any snake Eben might produce, the fight to take place in the big field at the side of Tom Wilson's tavern. I was considerably worried over what I considered Eben's foolishness.

"Tom is a vessel of wrath," I told Eben, 'and it's a worthy and pious scheme to try and bump him and deplete his pocketbook. But I can't see but that your present game is going to result in the transfer of painful experiences to Eben Brown and good money to Tom Wilson. For, despite your jeering words the other evening, there is no manner of doubt that hog is a wonder at killing snakes. I've seen him wade through a bunch of rattlers rag-tims step. And it's just fun for him to add to the list of blacksnakes fatalities.'

"But Eben Brown, instead of seeming worried, took me into the house and showed me an item in a paper about a man that lost a finger and by quick work the doctors had grafted in the finger of a healthy individual, who had more use for money than fingers.

"There," said Eben, with the air of a man who had made a great discovery, 'there is the essential idea in my plan that will lead in the downfall of Tom Wilson's hog, and teach his owner not to give decisions against the good man who trained the original Pike County racing snake.'

"Even then I couldn't see what Eben was driving at.

"How grafting fingers on a prize hog will help you to a problem far beyond Deacon Todgers," I replied, puzzled like. 'Even if Tom will consent to let you interfere with the unalienable right of every hog to go through life ungrafted, a few fingers more or less won't retard the snake-killing energies of that hog. And do you propose to sacrifice your own toll-worn digits in the interests of science and Pike County snakes?'

"Eben was vexed at my keen sarcasm. 'The hog isn't my prize card, deacon,' he answered impatient like. 'Snakes are what I'm putting my money on. I don't deny that Tom's pet is a recordmaker as a slaughterer of ordinary snakes. But when he runs up against your Uncle Eben's grafted, double-snake combination, he'll think he's fighting the creation of some weird dream. And, even if he is a hog of talents, I don't believe his nerve will be strong enough for him to do efficient battle. Pet hogs will find themselves outclassed when they bump up against science and Eben Brown's intelligence. A grieving spirit for Tom Wilson and a decent burial for this prize hog are going to be the results of this coming contest.'

"At that I couldn't understand how Eben would make good with his grafting scheme. 'Endless chains are all right in their way,' I warned him, 'but I don't see how you are going to apply this principle to Pike County rattle and blacksnakes. And even if you do succeed in grafting together a few snakes, it's my belief it will interfere with their fighting qualities.'

"I don't propose to make a living rope of Pike County rattlesnakes and have it hang the hog, deacon," Eben said, in a slow, earnest fashion, like a man explaining things to a child. 'It's by working on the snake's moral qualities and worrying him by the novelty of the game that I expect to win coin and honor and revenge. If you were wandering through the woods and met a blacksnake you would probably kill it. If you ran up against a rattler the sight wouldn't cause you keen joy, but still you wouldn't be especially alarmed. But if you met a blacksnake with rattles, you would probably hunt a tree. And that is what will be the effect on the mind of Tom Wilson's hog when he prepares to do battle with my champion.'

"So Eben caught a big blacksnake and a rattler of corresponding size. Then he cut their tails off and grafted the rattling end of the rattlesnake on this blacksnake. The blacksnake didn't take kindly to the operation, but his wishes weren't consulted. Eben kept the combination snake in a long narrow box, where he couldn't do much twisting. In a week the grafting had taken effect, and Eben was the proud possessor of an animal that was unique in the history of Pike County—a big, bad-tempered blacksnake, but equipped with an exceptionally fine set of rattles.

"Eben was the proudest man in the county. 'Coming generations will how their heads in reverence at the name of Eben Brown, the able and modest old man, who first recognized the possibilities of animal grafting,' he said, proudly. 'This attempt of mine is the opening wedge for a long line of discoveries. It won't be many years before we shall see dogs with cat's heads and tails, giraffes with eagle's wings, and all sorts of things that seemed impossible until your Uncle Eben entered the scientific arena. Evolution has done big things for the progress of this world, but even Evolution will have to take a back seat and blushing retire when your Uncle Eben's brain begins to get in its fine work.'

"Well, putting Evolution on a back seat seemed considerable of an achievement for a little, bald-headed old man, but it can't be denied that his snake was the real article. It took the snake a few days to sort of get used to himself. Most of him was a blacksnake, but the rattles were there, and in good working order. When the snake got excited and made a sudden move the rattles would give out a whirr. Then the snake, being at heart a blacksnake and a natural enemy of the rattler, would whirl around and look for a fight. But the only rattles in sight were his own. So the snake would calm down. But the effect of being so often stirred up was to make it about as bad-tempered a reptile as could be found in the state. He was a powerful big creature, always ready to fight anything that walked or flew. And any one that ran across him was apt to think he had been indulging too freely in stimulants and give the ugly-tempered combination snake a good wide berth. Eben was the only one who could do anything with the snake, and Eben kept him in the box most of the time, for if anything went wrong the snake would fly at him.

"Viewed as a fighter," Eben said, sort of sorrowfully, 'that combination reptile of mine certainly is a wonder. But he isn't an animal that will ever take kindly to fond caresses or make heart-to-heart friendships.'

"When this day for the fight came, Eben took his snake to the field of battle in a big box. Tom Wilson and his prize hog were on hand and ready for business. Tom was gloating over the money he expected to win from Eben, but even more at the manner in which he felt certain his hog would vindicate his reputation as a snake-killer. For it never occurred to Tom that his pet could be beaten.

"Whenever you are willing to deliver that poor snake over to death," said Tom, in his sneering way, 'just shove back the lid of your box. My hog has a number of important business engagements and he would like to dispose of your deluded victim as quickly as possible.'

"Eben didn't make any reply, but pushed back the cover of the box. Out shot his combination snake. The snake was always short-tempered, and just then he was pretty well stirred up at having been carried around in a hot, stuffy box. He didn't waste any time in formalities, but started for the hog. The hog, as soon as he had seen the snake, had begun to stroll towards him in the nonchalant manner of a hog who could kill a dozen snakes, just as his early morning exercise. But when he got closer to the snake, the hog stopped in a puzzled way. The rattles were whirring that would seem to indicate a rattlesnake. But the head and body here all the signs of a blacksnake. You

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could see the prize hog's mind was disturbed. Besides this, he was accustomed to seeing snakes of every kind hunt cover when they saw him, but this new variety of reptile seemed to be ready and anxious for a fight. The hog prepared to step on the snake near the head, after his regular manner of killing rattlesnakes. Then he took another glance at the head and body and tried to change his plan of attack. The result was that he wasn't more than half prepared when the snake reached him and was a pretty well alarmed hog. At the last second the hog shot out his forefoot. His move would have been all right if he had been up against a slow-moving rattler. But it didn't count against a combination snake that was quicker and stronger even than the ordinary blacksnake. The snake made a spring, seized the prize hog by the throat, and began choking him to death in the calm, business manner of an extra big combination snake. And when the snake finally let up on his grip an honorable burial was the only thing needed by the prize pig.

"It was this first time Tom Wilson had ever been hit very hard at his betting game, and he was a disgruntled individual when he handed the money wagered over to Eben Brown. But besides feeling the loss of the money he was honestly grieved at the thought of his pet's defeat and death.

"Rattles were easy for my poor, deceased pet," said Tom sorrowfully. 'Blacksnakes had no terrors for him. But when he ran up against that combination article he was evidently out of his class. Defeat was his portion, but not disgrace. For he died on the field of battle.'

"But Eben Brown fairly hubbled over with jubilant joy.

"Prize hogs are all right in their day and generation," exclaimed Eben triumphantly, 'but when they match themselves against science and your Uncle Eben's massive mind, what chance have they? Evolution had to take a back seat. And if Evolution, why not prize hogs?'—Omaha Bes.

"Where is Josiah?" asked Mrs. Cornstossel, casually. "Well," answered her husband, as he proceeded to fill his pipe, "I won't say for certain. If the ice is as strong as he thinks it is, he's gone skating, but, if it ain't, he's gone swimming."—The Christian Register.

Catarrh

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The Deacon Drove the Calf.

A very good and pious man was Deacon Moses Murch.
A terror to the sinners and a pillar of the church,
A lover of his fellow-man, and temperate, they say,
And quite an active member of the S. P. C. T. A.
That great and good society, which, as you're well aware,
Protects our dear dumb animals and gives them kindly care.
(Excuse the explanations in this opening paragraph,
I'll now go on and tell you how the Deacon drove the calf.)

'Twas in the little country town of Lothrop Corners, thence
The Deacon came, with others, to attend a conference,
And on the street he saw a boy who iod a calf, and oh!
He beat it with a little stick when it refused to go.

The Deacon said, "With kindness one may make a beast obey;
I'll show you how, with loving words, I'll coax him on his way;
There is no need to beat him with that cruel knotted staff!"
The boy gave up the rope, and so the Deacon drove the calf.

At first they moved sedately, with a staid and sober tread,
But suddenly that wicked calf bent low his stubborn head,
And, at a clumsy gallop, o'er a neighbor's lawn he flew,
And smashed athwart a garden where the choicest flowers grew
But, holding, firmly to the rope, with pluck and courage grim,
And yelling "So ho!" frantically, the Deacon followed him;
Through grass and bushes wet with dew, through clouds of dust and chaff,
The calf, he dragged the Deacon and the Deacon drove the calf.

Across the berry pasture next the creature led the dance,
The briars played the dickens with the Deacon's Sunday pants,
His stiff and starchy "choker" fell and wilted on his neck,
His brand new shiny "beaver" was a crushed and shapeless wreck.
And, in a very stony place, the rope caught round his legs,
And, whirling like a spinning top, the Deacon lost his "pege,"
But still he never loosed the line, although his epitaph
Seemed likely to be simply this, "The Deacon drove the calf."

Beneath the green old elms that shade the little village church
The delegates were waiting for good Brother Deacon Murch;
They gazed upon the clock and said, "'Tis strange he should be late!"
When, lo! a cloud of dust that moved at quite 2.40 rate,
And in that cloud a figure wild that waved a mighty club
And beat upon a calf's tough hide a fiendish "rub-a-dub,"
A loud, familiar voice that screamed, "Yer cussed, blamed giraffe!
"I'll drive yer or kill yer!"—and the Deacon drove the calf.

Before the old town pump there lies a pool of slimy mud,
And from that pool there came a sound, a sharp and lively thud!
And on the air there rang aloud one awful, wicked word,
And every sister stopped her eare, and blushed to think she'd heard;
The calf ran on, with trailing rope, adown a garden path,
But in the mud the Deacon sat, a raging fount of wrath,
They rushed to help him, and to do kind deeds in his behalf,
But no one asked him how it was he came to drive the calf.

Among the delegates again the Deacon sits serene,
But no one speaks of what they saw that day upon the green;
And no one mentions what they heard, how'er their feelings chafe,
For, looking at the Deacon, each one knows 'twould not be safe,
And so the world goes calmly on, but since that awful day
There's been a vacancy within the S. P. C. T. A.
And still within the village store the gossips roar and laugh,
And tell each summer boarder how the Deacon drove the calf.

—Joe Lincoln.

Explained Anyway.

In a French translation of Fenimore Cooper's "Spy," says The Boston Transcript, a man is described as tying his horse to a locust.

Miss Cooper says that the translator had never heard of a locust-tree, and rendered the word by sauterelle, or grasshopper. Feeling that this needed some explanation, he appended a foot-note, explaining that grasshoppers grew to a gigantic size in the United States, and that it was the custom to place a stuffed specimen at the door of every considerable mansion for the convenience of visitors, who hitched their horses to it.

An Explanation.

Hix—I know a man who never has cold feet in winter.
Dix—So? What does he wear?
Hix—Wooden ilegs.

Teacher—Willie, you may spell "felt."
Willie—"F-e-l-t."
Teacher—That is right. Now, Johnnie, what is felt?
Johnny—Mamma's slipper.

Mrs Bixby—Isn't my gown a dream?
Bixby—No, it's reality; look at the bill.—Town Topics.

Father—I tell you what, young man, after this you will have to paddle your own canoe!
Son—Oh, fathah! Don't be so old-fashioned and vulgah! Don't say "paddle your own canoe!" Say "run your own automobile!"—Puck.

Willis—Does Rollins board?
Wallace—I suppose not. To-day he was telling me about burning his mouth drinking coffee.—Harlem Life.

"Mamma, what is a delusion?"
"A delusion, my son, is something people work under."
"Mamma, is the roof of papa's factory a delusion?"

A gentleman asked a question of a boy who was fishing. The boy mumbled an indistinct response.

"Why can't you speak plainer?" said the gentleman. "What have you in your mouth?"
"Wums, wums, fur bait," answered the boy.

"That was the first instance I ever knew," remarked Mr. Stockton, in telling the story, "of anybody's really speaking with halted breath."

Stubb—It is well Morgan didn't live before the flood.

Penn—Why so?
Stubb—He would have obtained possession of the ark and made Noah buy tickets for himself and family.

"Oh, mamma," exclaimed little Fred, as he caught sight of a zebra at a menagerie, "come here quick and see the poor little convict pony!"

"Harry," said a mother to her incorrigible son and heir, "did you bring that mud into the house?"

"No, mamma," replied Harry, "it just stuck to my shoes and came in itself."

"I'm glad I'm not a fish," remarked little Georgie, as he watched the goldfish swimming around in the globe.

"Why?" queried his mother.
"Cause it must be awful to have to be bathing all the time," was the reply.

One day little Elmer's mamma caught him in the pantry helping himself to some cake and jam. "Why, Elmer," she exclaimed, "don't you know it is wrong to take things without asking for them?"

"It isn't wrong, mamma," replied Elmer. "Our Sunday school teacher says the Lord helps those who help themselves."

A mother of twins one night heard a series of giggles proceeding from the neighborhood of the children's bed. "What are you laughing at, there?" she said. "Oh, nothing," replied Edith, one of the twins, "only you have given me two baths and Alice none at all."—Tit-Bits

Prison Visitor—To what do you attribute your downfall, my poor man?

Convict—Procrastination.

Prison Visitor—Ah, procrastination is the thief of time.

Convict—Exactly. I stole a watch.—Philadelphia Record.

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I have no samples, because any medicine that can affect Rheumatism quickly must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

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Simply write me a postal card or letter. I will send you my Book about Rheumatism, and an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, as it won't harm you anyway.

If it fails, it is free, and I leave the decision with you. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 72, Racine, Wis.

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An incident related in the London Express of the kindness of the late Sir William MacCormac, one of England's greatest surgeons, recalls this well-known act of Sir Philip Sydney.

Sir William had been working for many hours among the wounded, and, at last, almost exhausted, asked an attendant to bring him a glass of fresh water. Fresh water was a rarity just then, but the attendant, after some trouble, procured a small quantity in an old cup. Just as he handed it to Dr. MacCormac the latter was attracted by the groans of a franc-tireur who lay near by, horribly wounded by a piece of shell. Suddenly he walked over and put the cup to the wounded soldier's lips.

"He cannot live an hour," protested an assistant surgeon; "that was foolish."

"It is never foolish to help a dying man," responded Sir William, brusquely. It is related that a few months ago a poor woman, whose son had been seriously wounded in South Africa and invalided home, wrote a pitiful letter to Sir William, asking him to cure her boy. This great surgeon drove several times to this little cottage in Chelsea, treated the unhealed wound and brushed aside the woman when she tearfully tried to thank him. Later, when the woman sent him a pound with a letter explaining that it was all she could afford, the surgeon sent it back with a five-pound note.

How Tammany Bought Sponges.

The following sponge story by Judge Jerome illustrates the extravagant methods by which Tammany bled the public purse.

"In one of the city departments," Judge Jerome says, "an order was put in by an employee for five pounds of sponges. In due course of time, two sponges, about as big as an apple and weighing altogether perhaps five ounces, were delivered. With the goods came a voucher acknowledging the receipt of five pounds of sponges, which the employee was requested to sign. He declined, though repeatedly pressed to affix his name. Finally the contractor who supplied the sponges called on him.

"Why don't you sign that voucher?" he demanded.

"Because it calls for five pounds of sponges, and the things you delivered to me were simply little nubbins that didn't weigh more than five ounces."

"Why, you're foolish; we weighed them before they were delivered."

"Well," persisted the employee, "so did I; I weighed them carefully. Here they are now; you can weigh them for yourself."

"The contractor looked at him in amazement."

"Great Scott, man!" he said; "you don't mean to say you weighed them dry?"

A Year's Supply of Babies.

It will probably startle a good many persons to find, says a medical publication, on the authority of a well-known statistician, that, could the infants of a year be ranged in a line of cradles, the cradles would extend round the globe.

The same writer looks at the matter in a more picturesque light. He imagines the babies being carried past a given point in their mothers' arms, one by one, and the procession being kept up night and day until the last hour in the twelve months had passed by. A sufficiently liberal rate is allowed, but even in the going past at the rate of twenty a minute, 1,200 an hour, during the entire year, the reviewer at his post would have seen only the sixth part of the infantile host. In other words, the babe that had to be carried when the tramp began would be able to walk when but a mere fraction of its comrades had reached the reviewer's post; and when the year's supply of babies was drawing to a close there would be a rear guard, not of infants, but of romping six-year-old boys and girls.

An Original Definition.

It was in the teacher's first day in her first school, as the Denver Times tells the story. The roomful of primary children with all their eyes fixed on her were making her feel rather nervous.

She began to feel like a mouse that is within the clutches of a cat. She cast about wildly in her mind for some occupation to begin the first day. She regretted bitterly that she had not arranged some definite plan of campaign. Then her face brightened. She would find out what the children already knew. Question followed question, touching on divers subjects.

"Now, who knows what a skeleton is?" asked the teacher, smiling coaxingly.

The little girl wearing the pink gingham apron and occupying the back seat waved her hand wildly and worked her mouth in frantic endeavor to get "teacher" to look at her.

"Well, what is it?"

"A skeleton," said this tot, twisting her apron in her fingers, "is a man who has his insides outside and his outsides off."

Alex. Campbell, Boiesvain, Man., Dec. 4, 1902:—"I consider The Nor-West Farmer a long way ahead of any paper I take and I take about a dozen, three or four farm papers among the number."

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Pet Beaver that Broke Jail with His Busy Teeth.

Prof. W. W. McIntyre, of Toronto, has, or had, a wonderful pet beaver named Buff.

Buff was caught in a trap at Lovesick Lake. He was a fine young beaver about eighteen months old.

Buff was soon quite tame, writes Prof. McIntyre, so that the trappers could stroke him, and he seemed to like it. When camp was broken up Buff was taken to a farm house and put into a closet. About 11 o'clock he went upon an exploring expedition, cutting his way through the door into the kitchen, and thence wandering all over the house. It was easy to trace his trail, as tell-tale signs in the shaps of chairs and tables minus a leg, perhaps two, were strewn in every direction. He was shut up again, but cut his way out once more; this time, being beaten with a small switch, he thundered upon the floor with his tail, uttering a pitiful cry.

As it was evident that he could not be kept in the house, a small stone house was built for him.

Buff was quite an attraction in the neighborhood, and numbers of people came to see him, so that he was always sure of a liberal supply of bread. There was a small pond about 200 feet from the house, and the boys used to take him to it daily, first having fastened a small rope around each hind foot. Buff would swim under water till he came to the end of his tether, when he would come to the surface and swim back to the shallow water, where he would sit and wash himself.

A large sugar kettle was sunk in the ground and filled with water for him. He was also given a quantity of poplar wood. He saw what this meant, and set to work, cutting the wood to pieces about two feet long, setting them on end, resting against the upper rim of the kettle. When he had built the framework of quite a large house he took mouthfuls of earth and with it stoned all holes and cracks, making his house frost-proof. He exhibited a keen interest in everything about the place. Before long the first snow fell, and Buff sought his house, where he spent the winter. When spring returned he seemed possessed by a longing for his old home. It had been his habit to cut wood given to him into lengths of about two feet.

One evening the boys gave him an extra large supply of wood, and he seemed delighted. When all was quiet in the night, Buff worked continuously, and, piling his short sticks high enough for him to reach the top of the fence he regained his liberty and returned to his brothers.

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Home Courtesy,

Arriving one afternoon at a small town, a speaker was met by the president of the local Women's Christian Temperance Union, a soft-voiced woman, with a young face under silvered hair.

As the two ladies were riding along the shady street, pupils from the public school began to throng the sidewalks. At a crossing, a bright-faced boy, about ten years old, stood waiting for the ladies to pass, and lifted his cap with a courteous gesture and sunny smile.

The hostess leaned from the carriage with a pleasant greeting, and the grey cap covered the brown curls as they drove on.

"One of your Sunday-school class?" ventured the speaker.

"No," replied the hostess, "my only son, Harry."

As they approached the home, they nearly overtook a young girl of about fourteen, and a middle-aged man, walking briskly. The man was listening in a deferential way to the girl's merry chatter. At the gate they paused, the man lifted his hat in a parting salutation, as he held the gate for the girl to precede him; then bowing he passed on, as if hurried, not observing the approaching carriage.

"This is our home; that is my husband going to his office," said the hostess.

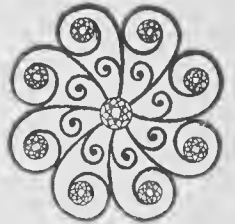
"And you have another guest—or is the young lady a caller?" asked the speaker.

"That is Margaret, our eldest child. She and her father are great chums," replied the hostess.

At the daintily-appointed tea-table the youngest child, a bashful girl of seven or eight years, had the misfortune to drop and break a fragile piece of china. Her face crimsoned with distress, and the violet eyes lifted to her mother's face were large with gathering tears. The speaker winced, dreading discordant notes, where all had been harmonious. "I hope they will only send her away in disgrace—poor little thing!" her thoughts ran. But even as she thought, the mother, with perfect courtesy, spoke the same conventional words of re-assurance which she would have used had the honored guest broken the cup. Seeing the quivering lip of her cherished child—her guest from God—she added, softly: "Mother knows you are sorry, dearest. Just let it pass, and overcome it," while the father, with ready tact, engaged the speaker in conversation. The speaker was charmed.—Exchange.

Cause of Her Cold.—"Poor Emersonia has a very severe cold," said Mrs. Backbay to Mrs. Bosting. "Yes, the poor child took off her heavy-weight spectacles, and put on her summer eye-glasses too soon," replied the latter.—Detroit Free Press.

Diamond Brooches.



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An Averted Tragedy.

A boy of ten trudged reluctantly along the dusty village carrying a paper flour-sack. There were traces of tears about his big blue eyes, but his mouth was shut close, and though he walked slowly he set his little bare feet down firmly.

"Hey, Eddie! where y' goin'?" piped a shrill voice.

"I'm a-goin' down to the creek. Come along," responded Eddie.

"What yer got in the bag?" asked the other boy, as he came up.

"Kittens," said Eddie, briefly.

"And yer goin' to the creek with 'em? Why, I thought you liked kittens. I do."

Eddie guiped before he said, in even tones, "Maw says they got to be got rid of. She's sick of havin' cats an' eats round under her feet. She said if I didn't drown 'em she'd lose 'em."

"Lost kittens starve," put in Billy.

"Yes; so I jus' made up my mind I'd drown 'em myself."

"How you goin' to do it?"

"Well, this bag's pretty strong. I'm a-goin' to put a stone in it an' drop 'em in. They'll go straight down an' drown 'fore they know where they are."

Billy looked interested.

"I'll help you," he offered. "I ain't never killed anything, but I'll help you drown these. My mother 'lows me to have pets," he bragged.

"Maw sbe hates cats," said Eddie, sentimentously.

They pattered on in silence. When they came to the river they found a stone which Eddie judged would sink the kittens. He put it in the bag, taking a last loving look at his darlings. The yellow one mewed and the little blue one patted his finger playfully. Eddie's eyes filled. He tied the bag up quickly and set his mouth hard.

"Come on," urged Billy. They were not his kittens, and he was getting anxious for the tragedy.

"This ain't no place," said Eddie, bent on gaining time. "We must go down the river to the swimmin' hole, where the water's deep."

"That's so. We can walk out to the end of the springboard. The water's real deep there."

When they reached the swimming-hole Eddie walked slowly out to the end of the spring-board, followed by the eager Billy. They stood a moment in silence. Then Eddie shut his eyes, and threw the bag as far as he could.

Down, down it went, and then as the boys turned toward the shore there came a dreadful mew. Wheeling about quickly they saw two little wet heads at the top of the water. The boys looked at one another. The blue kitten, struggling desperately, mewed again.

"The bag broke," gasped Eddie, and off the spring-board he went straight for the little blue head. As he struck the water there was another splash, and Billy headed for the yellow kitten, which was making a last feeble effort to keep its pink nose above the water.

Five minutes later two boys and two kittens, all very damp, were drying themselves in the July sunlight. Late that afternoon the little party started home.

"I'll jus' keep the yellow one," said Billy; "my mother don't care."

Eddie's lips quivered.

"I'll have to tell maw to lose him," he said, looking at the little blue paw making futile grabs at his shirt-button. "I jus' can't drown him, nohow."

"Well, here's where I turn in. So long." And Billy went down the cross street, hugging his kitten.

Eddie went on toward home, screwing up his courage to meet the wrath to come. He sneaked in at the alley gate and met his mother at the kitchen door.

"Well, Eddie Martin, where have you been all day?" It was an unparadonable offense to miss a meal.

"I been a'drownin' this kitten," quavered Eddie, clasping it so tight that it mewed distressfully.

"Seems to have plenty of life left," observed his mother; "took y' long enough to 'a' done it up brown."

"The bag broke," the boy burst out, "an' the kittens howled an' wouldn't drown. An' me an' Billy we couldn't stand it, so we brought 'em back, an' I guess you" have to lose this one." He began to cry.

His mother looked at him critically.

"How comes your shirt is rough dried?" she asked.

"I went in after them," he sobbed. "They jus' howled and squirmed so I had to do it."

"Where's the yellow one?"

"Billy's got it. His mother don't mind cats. Oh, maw, if you lose this one, lose something to eat with it, an' lose it near a house!"

The kitten was held more gently now and renewed its investigation of the shirt-bosom. Eddie's mother looked at the boy and the kitten, and her face softened.

"I guess you've got as good a mother as Billy's," she said. "I guess you can have a kitten as well as he can." She stooped suddenly and kissed his freckled cheek and patted the kitten awkwardly. "It's a right pretty kitten," she said, smiling.

Losing the Tiger's Respect.

The wild-animal trainer, Frank C. Bos-tock, tells how some tigers lost respect for their trainer.

The trainer was an old Irishman who had served in a British regiment in India, and he knew the ways of tigers in every detail. He taught three of them to do more work in the show arena than I have ever seen done by tigers.

I have seen him sitting down between two of them at rest times during rehearsals and examining their claws to see if any of them were sore or split. Any one who has ever tried that with even a house cat knows that it strikes the feline nature as an unwarrantable familiarity, but they never did more than show their teeth and whine, and that in half-playfulness.

One day he got very drunk. I had never

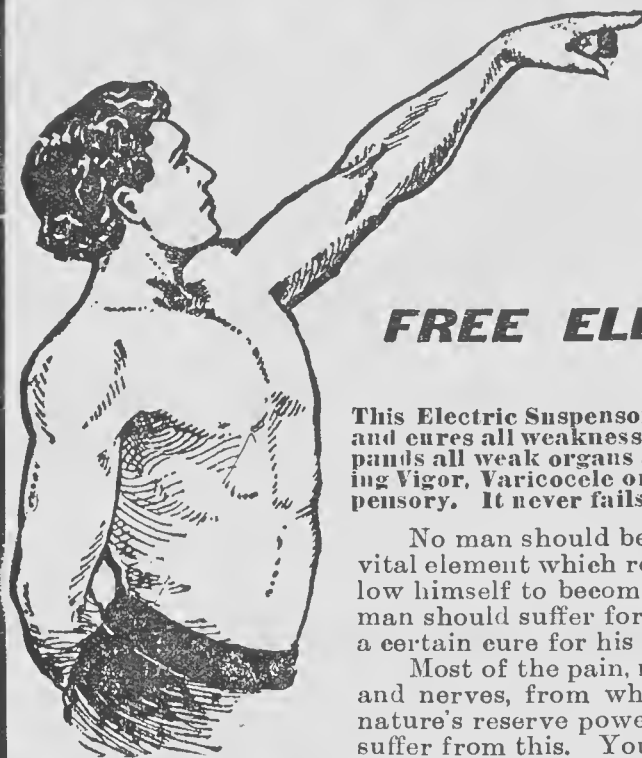
known him to transgress before. Before he was noticed on his return to the cage he had gone in with his tigers and fallen in a heap on the floor. The other keepers tried to take him out of the cage, but to have done so would have meant a bitter and bloody fight with the three striped ones. They guarded him all night in his drunken slumber.

The next time he put them to work, however, they balked, and he could neither per-

suade nor drive them. They had ceased to trust him, or something of that sort, and his usefulness with them was at an end completely.

Wm. J. Perry, Pilot Mound, Man., Dec. 2, 1902:—"I would not be without The Nor'-West Farmer, as I consider it the best farmers' paper printed."

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Most of the pain, most of the weakness of stomach, heart, brain and nerves, from which men suffer, are due to an early loss of nature's reserve power through mistakes of youth. You need not suffer from this. You can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may be as happy as any

man that lives. My Electric Belt, with Special Electric Suspensory (free), will restore your power. It will check all unnatural drains and give back the old vigor of youth.

B. Hollingshead, Woodbridge, Ont., says:—I feel well satisfied with the Belt. I have doctored and spent hundreds of dollars without relief, and your Belt has made a new man of me in every way. My step is firmer, and I am stronger in every part of my body. The drains have stopped altogether.

This drain upon your power causes Kidney Trouble, Rheumatism and Stomach Ailments. You know it's a loss of vital power and affects every organ of the body. Most of the ailments from which men suffer can be traced to it.

I have cured thousands of men who have squandered the savings of years in useless doctoring.

My Belt is easy to use; put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no sting or burn, as in the old style belts), and you feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them. You get up in the morning feeling like a two-year-old.

This is what Wm. Irvin of Halcro, Sask., writes me:—Before using your belt I was a complete wreck. I can now get up in the morning feeling just like a young fellow of 17. (My age is 53.) I cannot praise your Belt too much, and would like all my fellow-sufferers to give it a trial.

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CONTENTS.



LIVE STOCK—

The Horse and His Rider...	1034
Should our Cattle "Shrink?"	1035
The Customs Seizure of Cattle	1036
Early Castration	1037
Foot and Mouth Disease in New England	1037
Fattening Range Cattle in On- tario	1037
Argentine Cattle Admitted	1037
Percheron Stallions in the U.S.	1038
Should Farmers Feed Cattle?	1038
A Horse's Sense of Smell	1038
The Live Stock Conventions	1039
Experiments in Crossing Vari- ous Breeds of Swine	1039
The Proper Temperature for the Cow Stable	1039
The Wool Outlook	1041
The Grade Dairy Cow	1041
Among the Breeders	1042
Live Stock Impounded	1043
International Live Stock Exhi- bition	1050

VETERINARY—

Azoturia, Impotence of a Bull, Mares for a Two-yr.-old Stal- lion, Quittor, Ringworm, In- jured Stifle, Registration of Horses, Gastro-Intestinal Cat- arrh, Swelled Legs, Influenza	1044
Probably Glanders, Kidney Trouble, Partial Paraplegia, Sweeny, Oedema, To Improve Condition of Horses	1045

DAIRY—

Protested Butter Prizes at the Industrial	1046
Canadian Butter in England	1046
Siberian Butter	1046
Qu'Appelle Winter Creamery	1047
The Deterioration of High Fla- vored Butter	1047
The Percentage of Moisture in Butter	1047
The Dairy Convention	1047

POULTRY—

Apoplexy or Staggers	1048
A Case of Roup	1048
Fixing Up Houses for Winter	1048
Winter Eggs, Hens' Teeth	1048
A Well Managed Poultry Farm	1049
Are You Going to Show?	1049
They Have Their Eyes on Us	1049
Winter Poultry Houses	1049
Scratchings	1049

MARKETS

CORRESPONDENCE—

Cost of Raising an Acre of Wheat	1052
Galloway Record, Disc Plows	1052
Was it Grown in the Garden of Eden?	1052
Engineers' Licenses, Gasoline Engines, Agricultural College, Cooking School, Books on Hog Raising, Spread in Wheat Prices, Training Dog, Break- ing Heavy Scrub, Heavy Potat- o Yields at Maple Creek	1052
Liability for Loss of Sow, Iden- tifying Insects, Re-hybridizing of Cereals, Books on Engin- eering	1053

Page

EDITORIAL—

A Business-like Move	1054
Contracts—Written and Verbal	1054
Masters of the Country	1054
Advancing Live Stock Interests	1055
Improving the Value of Our Larger Shows	1055
Sheep v. Cattle	1055
Advertising Necessary to Suc- cess	1056
The Grain Growers' Ass'n	1056
Wheat for the East	1056

FARM IMPLEMENTS

FIELD—

Annual Meeting of the Territor- ial Grain Growers' Ass'n	1058
Manitoba Crop Report	1061
Threatened Suit for Boycotting	1061
President Hill at Crookston	1062
Freight Rates on Other Side	1063
Agin the Bachelors	1063
Union Agricultural Societies	1063
Regina Grain Growers	1065
Helping the Farmers	1065
Grain Inspections for 1902	1066
Rapid Loading from Platform	1066
Kansas Wheat	1066
Flax Crops in the States	1067
Violation of the Grain Act at Sintaluta	1067

LEGAL—

Taxes, Horse Deal, Trespass	1069
Cancelling Homesteads, Wages Case, Owner's Liability After Sale of Cattle, Sale of Land for Taxes in the Territories	1069
Operating on Ontario Judgment	1069

GARDEN AND FORESTRY—

The Winter's Window Garden	1071
Preparing for a Hot Bed	1071
Work of the Fruit Inspector	1071
Horticultural Convention	1071

AMONG BOY FARMERS

HOUSEHOLD—

A Word to Mothers, For the Girls, The Best Education for a Farmer's Daughter, Character Written in the Face, What Boys Need to Know	1073
A Helpful Little Girl, Farmers' Telephones, Little Gosh's Ride	1074
Eben Brown's Combination Snake	1075
The Deacon Drove the Calf	1076
A Nobleman in Name and Nature, How Tammany Bought Sponges, A Year's Supply of Babies, An Original Definition	1077
Pet Beaver that Broke Jail with his Busy Teeth	1077
Home Courtesy	1077
An Averted Tragedy	1078
Losing the Tiger's Respect	1078

ILLUSTRATIONS—

Medicine Hat Ranchers Inspect- ing Swine at Sale	1035
Live Stock at Moosomin Fair	1035
Shire Stallion, Director 4th.	1037
Ranch Scene, S. Armstrong, Disley	1039
Farm Home, Wm. Galloway, Boscurvis	1039
Oat Field near Edmonton, Alta.	1062
Judging Cattle at Baldur Fair	1060
Indians Plowing at Arcola	1060

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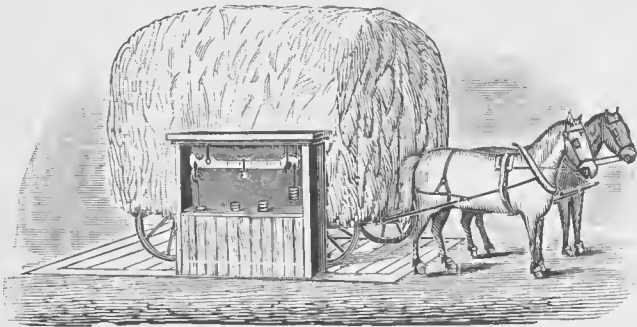
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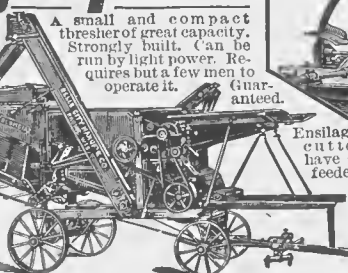
WINNIPEG.

BELLE CITY Thresher

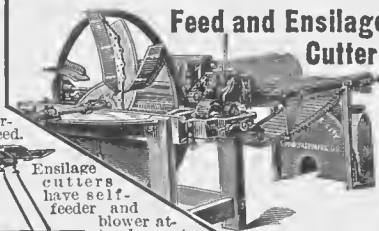
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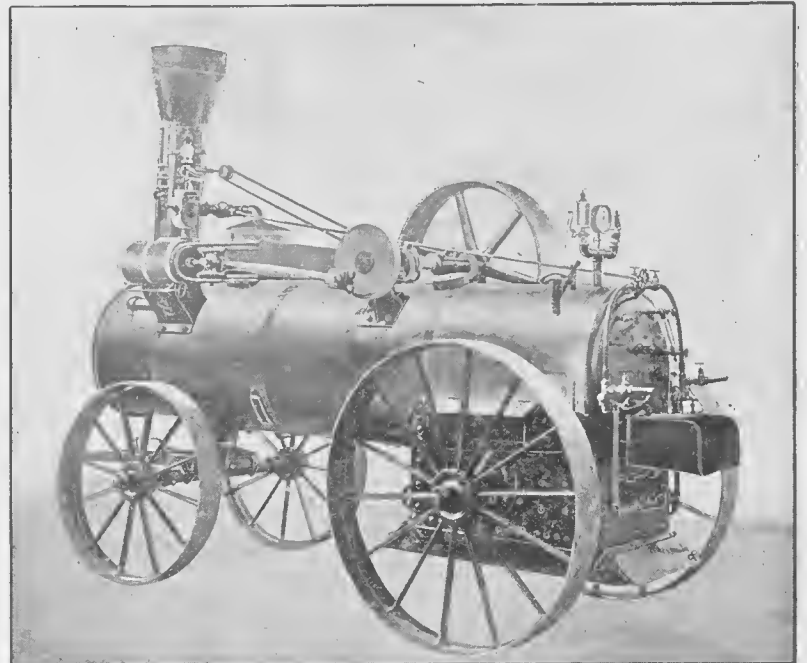
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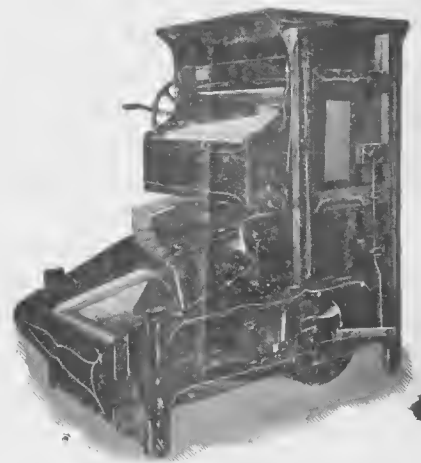
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Will clean and separate all kinds of grain and seeds. Makes a perfect job of separating oats from wheat. (Any kind of oats.) Farmers who cannot sell their wheat on account of wild oats, or dirt, should not lose any time in procuring one of our new style Fanning Mills.

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